

## ALLIES IN SIBERIA ASSUME OFFENSIVE; BOLSHEVIKI BEATEN

Stiff Battle Fought On  
Ussuri Front By Com-  
bined Armies

## ENEMY RETREATS

Tokio Reports Defeat With  
Big Losses For Red  
Guards

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, August 26.—War office official.—At dawn on the 24th the Allied army assumed the offensive and after a hot contest drove back the enemy and by the afternoon had reached the vicinity of Kraefak. The enemy having destroyed the bridge across the river Uyeraya, the Allies halted on the left bank and are making preparations to continue the pursuit.

During this engagement one battalion of our infantry and a company of Sappers succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear, where they destroyed the railway and captured two armed cars.

The headquarters of the troops under General Fujii arrived at Manchuli on the 23rd. The main body was due to arrive in the vicinity on the 24th.

Colonel Semenoff has occupied Sliding No. 84, about thirty-five miles west of Manchuli.

Red Guards Are Beaten

Vladivostok, August 28.—According to further reports from the Ussuri front, on the 20th several hundred Red Guards disguised as peasants penetrated to the village of Antonovka and occupied an advance post of the Allies with the result that part of General Kalmikoff's Cossacks and a company of Czech-Slovaks were surrounded but, after a struggle, cut their way through to the main forces with slight loss.

According to details received by letter concerning the battle on the 24th on the Ussuri front, the enemy attacked desperately and in considerable numbers on Sunday evening and all the Allied forces took part in the fighting and captured two armored trains, several field-guns and a considerable booty. According to a wounded Czech, the Japanese, infuriated at finding mutilated bodies of their comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. It is estimated that upwards of three hundred of the enemy were killed.

The Japanese Staff reports that the Allied forces are advancing without intermission.

Semenoff Advance Continues

Harbin, August 26.—Colonel Semenoff's detachment continues to advance and he has captured Davria station and the siding at Haranor. The enemy has retired to the siding at Sokatul and at the present moment fighting is taking place between Colonel Semenoff's cavalry and the Bolshevik rear-guard 5 versts west of Haranor. The main force of the enemy is concentrating at Borza station.

China's Statement On Siberia

Peking, August 26.—The Chinese official statement regarding the dispatch of troops to Siberia closely resembles the statements issued by Japan and the United States with regard to respecting the territorial rights of Russia, assisting the Czech-Slovaks and not interfering in Russian politics.

The Japanese officially contradict the Chinese reports that an awkward situation has arisen owing to the Japanese demanding accommodation for their troops in the Chinese barracks at Manchuli. The matter has been arranged in a friendly way with the local authorities without the slightest disagreement.

W.S.S.

## Roosevelt Insists On Decisive Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Springfield, Illinois, August 26.—Colonel Roosevelt speaking here yesterday called for the stern prosecution of the war and insistence on a peace of complete and overwhelming victory.

## Hsu Shih-chang's Election Expected To Be Unanimous

When Parliament Finishes With That, It Will Frame  
Perfectly Safe Constitution

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 24.—With the completion of the election of the Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the two Houses, the various elements in the new Parliament are beginning to ask themselves what they are going to do in the way of real business when they meet, and they find that they do not know for certain. To outsiders the real question is not what the members imagine they are going to do, but what those who have paid for their election intend them to do. Here we are of course on somewhat uncertain ground, but from a conversation your correspondent had yesterday with one who is in fairly close touch with those who are pulling the strings it is not difficult to gather what the general program is to be.

First and foremost there is to be the election of the new President. This will be a cut-and-dried business, resulting in the almost unanimous election of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. There is some talk of General Feng Kuio-chang actively campaigning for the presidency, but even if he is doing so his chances of success are small. The new parliament is not his parliament; he has never had it in his pocket in any sense; and there is no likelihood whatever that it will come to heel when he calls. There are a few members who might vote for General Feng, but their number is very small, and the overwhelming vote will go to Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. Han For Canton, Too?

Presuming, as it is fairly safe to do, that Mr. Hsu is elected, what will happen next? It has been suggested that the Canton Parliament will also elect Mr. Hsu Shih-chang President and that he will then be President of an united China, whereupon both houses will dissolve and by the waving of a magic wand Mr. Hsu will be able to call into being a new parliament freely elected throughout the country, and everybody will be happy. There does not seem to be any ground for imagining that this is going to take place. Even if both parliaments elect the same President, there are still vital matters of principle to be settled between the two groups, and though the election of the same by the two may facilitate an understanding it will not be easily reached; and it is almost too much to hope even that the election of the same man by the two parliaments will take place. What the Canton Parliament wants is not the instatement in office of certain well meaning men, even if they are men it can trust, but the acceptance of

## YAH CHI SYNDICATE TO GET OPIUM SOON

First Shipment For Sale In Four  
Provinces Delivered In  
Few Days

The first lot of the opium stock recently handed over by the Shanghai Opium Combine to the Chinese Government is expected to be delivered to the Yah Chi Syndicate for sale in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kiangsi within a few days. Seventeen chests of Indian opium have been paid for by the syndicate. Mr. Feng Kuio-shun, the Government's representative at Shanghai, handed over the godown receipts for these chests yesterday to the syndicate.

Many of the merchants who had purchased rights to sell the drug in certain districts now hesitate to take delivery of their orders in view of the strenuous opposition engendered in the four provinces. Some have actually expressed their desire to cancel their order. These merchants have paid large sums of money as deposits and the syndicate is threatening to forfeit these deposits in case they fail to take delivery of what they had ordered.

W.S.S.

## PERU TROOPS DEMAND WAR AGAINST GERMANY

Garrison Mutinies To Emphasise  
Desire To Be Sent To  
France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 24.—The Peruvian garrison at Puerto-Ancon has mutinied. The troops demand the immediate declaration of war against Germany, the transfer of an interned German ship to the United States and the despatch of Peruvian troops to France.

## Date Of Election Is Issue In Peking

The date for the Presidential election is becoming an active issue in Peking. According to Peking telegrams last night, the Senate yesterday rejected the proposal of some of its members to hasten the organization of special committee to arrange for the election, while the House of Representatives passed a resolution to invite the Senate within a week to hold a joint meeting for the purpose of deciding the date.

As a counter-move against the advocacy of the Yangtze Tschuns to delay the Presidential election, the Military Governors of Honan, Heilungkiang, Fengtien, Kirin and Shensi, under the leadership of General Chang Tso-lin, urged the immediate election of the President yesterday in a telegram to the Central Government.

In reply to General Wu Pei-fu's request for the cessation of hostilities against the South and the postponement of the election, General Chang Tso-lin and Mr. Shih-chung telegraphed that armed suppression of the Southwestern provinces would be the only solution of the internal situation and said further that the postponement of the election would quicken the day of peace.

## FENG TAKES A HAND

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 26.—General Wu Pei-fu, it is believed under instructions from President Feng Kuio-chang, has telegraphed to the Government urging the cessation of hostilities and postponement of the presidential elections until peace has been obtained.

certain principles, and the very existence of this parliament in Peking is a violation of those principles, whilst the election of a president by the Peking parliament is only an aggravation of the offence of its own existence. It is very probable that the election of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang may provide a good conduit pipe through which mediation between Peking and Canton may take place, but an understanding is not going to be effected in a hurry. Want Japanese Loans Legalised?

The prime purpose of the election of the new parliament is not to facilitate an understanding between Peking and Canton, but to legalise certain transactions that are at present only doubtfully legal, probably

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## ALLIED ARMEN ACTIVE ON COAST OF ADRIATIC

American Flyers Join British  
And French In Attack  
On Cities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, August 25.—There have been considerable reciprocal air raids by the naval aircraft during the past few days on military works and towns on the coast of the Adriatic.

American airmen have now joined the British and French and assisted in the bombing of Pola.

The Italians twice bombed Durazzo on the same day.

The British continue to vigorously attack Cattaro.

There are signs that great damage has been caused everywhere.

The Austrian raids include one on Venice on the 21st, when 30 bombs were dropped, one person killed and seven injured and another, which was ineffective, on the 23rd.

An official communiqué reports: In Albania there has been considerable fighting in the Semini region. We repulsed with severe losses large forces of the enemy which made repeated attacks northward of Fiers.

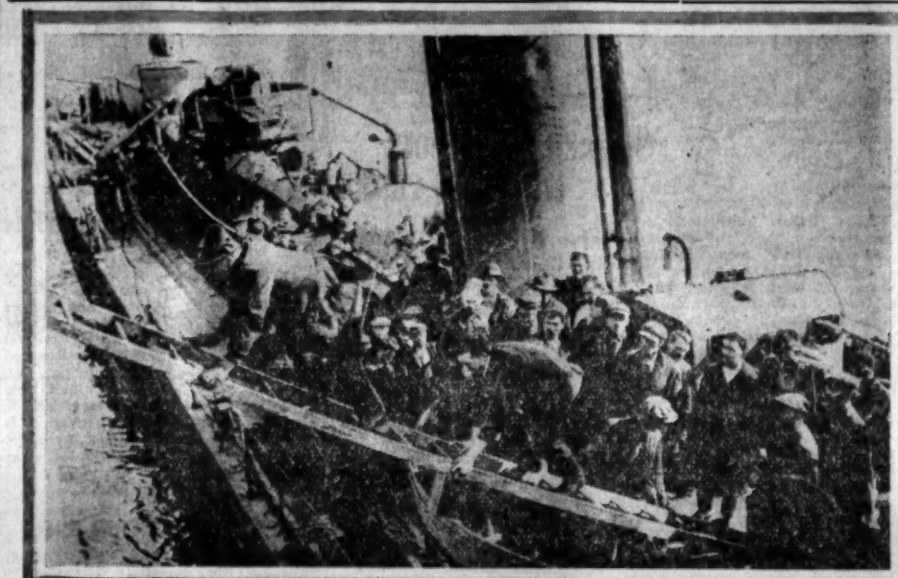
London, August 25.—(By wireless).—An Austrian official communiqué reports: We captured the bridgehead northward of Fiers and crossed the river Semini.

W.S.S.

## GERMAN SOCIETY NOTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, August 26.—An official message from Munich states that the King of Bavaria has announced the engagement of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria to Princess Antonette of Luxembourg (born 1899, third sister of the Grand-Duchess of Luxembourg. Prince Rupprecht was born in 1869).

## Transferring Survivors From Torpedoed Ship



RESCUING SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP. © COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIED BY U.S.S.

A British destroyer rescuing survivors of a torpedoed merchant ship at sea.

## Captured Submarine Commander Declares He Sank Lusitania

Rescued After U-Boat Is Hit  
Following Attack On  
Transport

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—The British steamer Bandy, with French troops on board, was torpedoed between Malta and Sicily recently. There were no casualties. The attacking submarine was sunk by the escorting patrols by means of gun-fire and grenades. Seven out of the submarine crew of 65 were rescued, including the commander, who attempted to commit suicide. He declared that his submarine sank the Lusitania.

The Bandy was subsequently brought into dry dock.

W.S.S.

## Shanghai Boy Given Medal For Air Service

Lieut. G. McBain Gets Distinguished Service Cross  
For Bravery

Flight Sub-Lieutenant G. E. S. McBain, formerly of Shanghai, the son of Mrs. R. S. F. McBain, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, according to word received here.

Lieut. McBain, who is attached to the Royal Naval Air Service, was awarded the coveted honor on June 7, says an Admiralty report. "For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in carrying out bombing raids on enemy troops, aerodromes, and lines of communication. On March 18, 1918, while returning from bombing an enemy aerodrome, Lieut. McBain was attacked by five enemy scouts. After a short combat one of the scouts was seen to nose-dive and its tail plane fell off. The four other enemy aircraft retired. Lieut. McBain has carried out many bombing raids, at all times showing great determination and setting a splendid example."

W.S.S.

## RESCUE SHIP DELAYED; TO REACH HERE TODAY

Steamer Tamsui With Sung-  
kiang Passengers Held  
Up By Typhoon

A typhoon sweeping the China Coast in the vicinity of Amoy and Swatow has delayed the China Navigation Company steamer Tamsui, due here yesterday morning with passengers taken from the ill-fated Sungkiang, which was lost off Lamook Islands Saturday.

The Tamsui is expected to dock this morning at seven o'clock.

Local offices of the China Navigation Company have heard no details of the sinking of the Sungkiang other than the telegram Saturday afternoon bearing the news that the steamer had been lost.

W.S.S.

## The Weather

Fine and hot today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4 and the minimum 75.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.1 and 73.8.

## MOB ATTACKS FIREMAN ON DUTY AT 'NEW WORLD'

Threatening Riot Is Stopped  
By Timely Arrival Of  
Police Details

The timely arrival of police details from Sinza and Louza stations nipped in the bud a threatening riot at the New World last night after several hundred Chinese had roughly handled two Chinese firemen on duty at the amusement place and rushed foreign employees who went to the assistance of the firemen.

There were no injuries and no arrests were made. The police ejected Heinrich Kremla, Austrian leader of the band in the circus tent. Kremla, Manager L. Roth of the New World dance hall and several Chinese witnesses were taken to the Sinza station where an investigation was held.

Mr. H. Upton of the Fire Brigade and Manager Roth of the dance hall were roughly handled when they attempted to rescue the Chinese firemen.

The trouble started when Chinese firemen attempted to keep the concrete stairways clear in compliance with the fire laws. Several refused to move when a fireman ordered them to and it is alleged by witnesses that that fireman struck one or two Chinese. The result was that the crowd on the stairway rushed the fireman and he fled, taking refuge in the office, where he was pursued by the gathering crowd.

Watchmen caused more excitement by the blowing of police whistles and Sinza and Louza stations were notified, both stations sending foreigners and Chinese police to the scene.

The arrival of the police stopped further trouble although when detectives and Chief Officer Pett of the Fire Brigade were making inquiries, one enthusiastic leader suggested that the crowd rush the office and capture the fireman. As the ringleaders opened the door, four foreign police constables stepped out and no more trouble resulted.

Meanwhile Kremla became interested in the proceedings and was so enthusiastic that he was ejected.

Extra police from Sinza Station remained on duty until the New World closed.

W.S.S.

## GERMANS WITHHOLDING DEFEAT FROM PEOPLE

British And French Beaten But  
Resume Offensive, Is  
Their Version

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—The astonishing length to which the German authorities are going to disguise the real military situation from the people is revealed in the latest semi-official account of the fighting in France which asserts that the British and French on the 23rd continued with fresh forces their offensive despite their "defeat" the previous day.

W.S.S.

## Cunard Takes Agency For T.K.K. In London

Will Act As General Passenger  
Representative For Japanese  
Steamship Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 24.—The Cunard company has arranged to take over the general passenger agency of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## ANOTHER ATTACK BEGUN BY BRITISH IN SCARPE SECTOR

Still Another Blow Struck  
By Foch Against Har-  
assed Germans

## TWO-MILE GAIN

Monchy-le-Preux, Guemappe  
And Wancourt Are  
Captured Quickly

## BAPAUME ENTERED

Reconnoitring Patrols Get  
Into City But Fall Is  
Not Reported

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The British have launched a new attack in the Scarpe sector east of Arras and are making progress.

Bapaume is slowly being enveloped. The village of Favreuil 1½ miles northeast of Bapaume has been captured.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 26, 12:10 p.m.—The British troops have advanced two miles on a front of four in the Scarpe sector and are reported to have captured Monchy-le-Preux, Guemappe and Wancourt.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces that he has begun an attack in the Scarpe sector and is making good progress.

We have also captured Favreuil.

Quick Progress Made

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Our troops, at 3 o'clock this morning, attacked in the Scarpe sector. Good progress is reported.

On our southern front we slightly advanced our line on both sides of the Somme and by a successful operation carried out on Sunday we made progress in the direction of Maricourt.

On Sunday evening the enemy launched strong counter-attacks southward and northward of Bapaume in the neighborhoods of Eaucourt L'Abbaye and Favreuil. These attacks were repulsed. Northward of Favreuil we met the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners. Another counter-attack later in the evening in the latter neighborhood was unsuccessful. Favreuil is in our hands and we have progressed beyond that village.

We have improved our position southeastward of Mory and westward of Croisilles.

Heavy rain is now falling on the battlefield.

Patrols Enter Bapaume

London, August 25, 9:10 p.m.—British cavalry reconnoitring patrols were entering Bapaume this morning.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Our attack northward of the Somme continues.

We hold the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars. We have captured Contalmasson, Warlencourt and Eaucourt.

Northward of Bapaume we have taken Sapignies and Behagnies.

The number of prisoners captured by the 3rd and 4th Armies on their battlefield since the morning of the 21st now exceeds 17,000.

A counter-attack against the positions we recently gained northward of Baillieu broke down.

Enemy Opposition Increases

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The opposition of the enemy increased today with the arrival of German reinforcements. Many counter-attacks at different points were broken down with loss under our fire. Our troops nevertheless fought their way forward with great gallantry and overcoming the resistance of the enemy, made further progress, taking many prisoners.

On the northern bank of the Somme the Australians by a successful attack early this morning carried the enemy's position on the high ground.

## Germans Suspect Men In Ranks From Alsace And Lorraine

Secret Order Directs They Be  
Kept Out Of Front  
Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 25.—Evidence of the German suspicion of soldiers who, being Alsatis and Lorrainers, regard themselves as French, appears in a secret order to the 42nd division which recently has come into the possession of the French. It reports that in the Crown Prince's Army, Alsatis and Lorrainers shall on no pretext be employed in the first line and says, "Regiments will be entirely responsible for the loyalty of those Alsatis and Lorrainers who remain in the first line."

W.S.S.

## Three American Ships Sunk By Submarines

Navy Department Announces  
Torpedoing Of Steamers In  
Foreign Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 24.—The Navy department announces that German submarines have sunk in foreign waters the following American steamships:

Aestbridge, 5,600 tons, Cubore, 7,117 tons, and the chartered cargo transport Jakedoon.

W.S.S.

## 55 Men Decorated In One U. S. Division

Get French And American  
Medals For Heroism In  
Battle Of Marne

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch states that fifty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a certain American division were awarded the Legion of Honor, Military Medal, War Cross or Distinguished Service Cross at the most brilliant decoration ceremony the American army has held in France. Decorations were awarded to seventy-two other officers and men at present in hospital. Most of the awards were for gallant conduct in the Battle of the Marne.

W.S.S.

## WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report, commenting on the Chinese proposal to create a gold dollar containing .752318 of one scruple, say that this weight works out at 31.956 pence per dollar, while the Mexican dollar commonly used in China is at present worth 41.89 pence and therefore the selection of such a sterling value for the proposed gold dollar is not immediately evident. It is possible that the idea is that dollars shall count as 7½ to £1; in other words figure as double rupees.



eastward of Bray while, on their left, divisions of London and East County troops continue to advance in the direction of Carney and have taken Marnet Wood.

In the center of our attack we crossed the Albert-Bapaume Road along the whole length southward of Bapaume and captured Martinpuech, Le Bars and Le Barque.

**German Deny Losses**  
A German official communiqué reports:

Strong English forces led by tanks advancing between Neuville and St. Leger collapsed. Our posts at St. Leger withdrew to eastward of the village.

Strong attacks initiated by numerous tanks against Bapaume collapsed. We threw the enemy back beyond Posteres.

Six times the enemy stormed against the middle of the front from eastward of Albert to the Somme. We threw him back to La Boisselle and over the Albert-Bapaume Road. Our projecting lines were withdrawn during the night.

Our night flying machines on Saturday dropped 75 tons of bombs on camps and railway stations.

(By wireless).—The German official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Heavy attacks on both sides of Bapaume failed.

**Wood Dominating Bapaume Taken**  
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The New Zealanders, with tanks helping them, had a stiff fight clearing the enemy out from Loupart Wood, which dominates Bapaume, but eventually reached the crest, taking 400 prisoners.

A most significant fact of the present disorganization of the enemy is there was practically no counter-attacks today. Stubborn resistance occurred at various points but when this was broken it nowhere recurred with an increase in strength.

**Americans Advance Line**  
Paris, August 24.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

Between the Allette and the Aisne we made progress south of Crecy-aux-Monts and took 100 prisoners.

The Americans west of Fismes carried their line to the Solons-Rhems Road on a front of 800 meters.

The front was quiet elsewhere. Nine German aeroplanes were brought down on the 23rd and one balloon brought down in flames.

Paris, August 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

An enemy coup-de-main north of Roye only resulted in our taking 20 prisoners.

There has been a fairly violent bombardment in the region of Beuvraignes.

Between the Allette and the Aisne we increased our advance east of Bagneux.

On the right of the Meuse and in Woivre our patrols brought back prisoners, including Austrians and Hungarians.

Paris, August 26.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There were lively artillery actions during the night in the regions of Roye and Beuvraignes and between the Allette and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in Vosges were without result.

**Austrians Near Verdun**  
A semi-official communiqué reports:

Austrian and Hungarian units have appeared south of Verdun, showing that Austria-Hungary is now lending Germany infantry as well as artillery.

**Growing American Reserve Looms Over The Germans**  
London, August 26.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring yesterday reports:

The Germans are fighting desperately for possession of the important plateau northwest of Soissons and south of the Allette knowing that as soon as we obtain the plateau as far as the St. Quentin road not only will their line on the right bank of the Vesle be endangered but the Chemin-des-Dames itself will risk being outflanked.

While opposing a determined flank to the American front on the Vesle, they are speculating uneasily regarding the employment of the big American reserve which is being piled up. The German papers show that they are troubled by the knowledge that sooner or later, somewhere or other they must face an attack by 500,000 of the best troops in the world, the young and virile American Army.

Von Ludendorff knows that though on a front of 30 miles he is retreating he has not yet had to meet the main blow, which his adversary is still waiting to deliver when the appropriate moment and vulnerable spot is reached.

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—In his official communiqué dated August 25 General Pershing reports:

In Alsace hostile raiding parties were again driven back in attempts to reach our line.

At other points the day passed uneventfully.

In his official communiqué issued on August 24 General Pershing reports:

East of Bazoches our troops slightly advanced our line.

In Vosges an hostile raid was repulsed with losses to the enemy.

From the other sectors held by our troops there is nothing to report.

headquarters declared that the force and valour of the British army was finished forever, but Great Britain has reformed her divisions one by one and resolutely entering the battle on August 8, has dealt the common foe terrible blows.

The energetic command and skilled General headquarters staff is conducting remarkable operations leading to a brilliant victory. It is for the French, particularly a happy occasion to loudly proclaim their profound admiration in the presence of so much bravery, tenacity and generosity.

**Enemy Admission Forced**  
Paris, August 26.—The brilliant successes of the British are warmly praised in the French press.

L'Heure says that the High Command bases great hopes on the British army. The latest news from the front shows that these hopes will not be disappointed.

Le Journal, declaring that it was again the British who had the honors of the day, said that they have obliged the German staff to admit defeat.

M. Marcel Hutin in L'Echo de Paris emphasizes that the British have advanced by local thrusts which have made considerable breaches in the German lines, "that the enemy is unable to thwart this audacious maneuver proves the tremendous superiority the Allies have gained over the Germans."

Saturday, when the splendid tenacity and will of all the people of Great Britain and the Dominions was again shown, does credit to our Allies who are wrestling from the enemy places and positions on the Somme the names of which recall so much sacrifice and blood.

Lieutenant Colonel Fabry, writing in Oul, pays a tribute to the feat of raising and organizing the British army and the conception and execution of the British attacks in the last three days. He says: "We must praise unreservedly in addition to the British High Command and the staffs their valiant divisions who have overcome an enemy determined to defend the ground step by step. It is a purely British victory."

**Strategy Unfolding Quickly**  
London, August 26.—"Wonderful" is the adjective applied to the successes obtained during the week end, which have evoked enthusiastic comment from the military experts in Paris and London. Marshal Foch's activity now that his chance has come is described as so incessant and tremendous that it is difficult for the observer to keep pace with him.

At the same time great admiration is expressed for the tactics of General Sir Julian Byng and General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who have skillfully avoided a frontal attack whenever they have encountered powerful positions, but by attacking less formidable positions on either side have transported dangerous centers of resistance into fresh salients to be later reduced by envelopment. It is pointed out that the extreme wings commanded respectively by General Sir Henry Horne and General Gouraud are not yet engaged, and the opinion is expressed that the real offensive is probably still to come.

**Air Attacks Made**  
London, August 25.—Air Ministry official.

Our aeroplanes today made successful attacks on an aerodrome and the railway stations at Bettendorf and Luxembourg. Excellent results were obtained at the railway stations.

W.S.S.

**PERSHING ANSWERS CHURCHES' MESSAGE**

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the American front says that General Pershing, replying to a message from the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, said:

"In the name of the American army in France, as well as in my own, I thank you for your kind and stimulating message. It is the consciousness that a soldier has behind him an undivided nation which enables him, whatever his rank, to face his task with courage. We Americans have added an inspiration and encouragement that flows from the example and friendship of our Allies who for four years have been fighting our battles in fighting their own."

Standing by their side, we expect not only to vindicate our common cause and justice, honor and righteousness but also to lay a solid foundation for the peace of the world. The invisible and unconquerable force let loose by the prayers, hopes and ideals of Christian Americans, of whom you are the representatives, is incalculable. Your message of loyalty to the United States gives a reciprocal message of loyalty to you. May we prove ourselves worthy of it."

W.S.S.

**Seven Dutch Luggers Sunk By Submarine**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, August 26.—A German submarine has sunk seven Dutch luggers off Ymuiden.

W.S.S.

**EARLY MORNING FIRE**

Fire at the Shanghai Knitting Company's mill, Dixwell Road, gutted the second floor of the building and gave the firemen a two-hour battle early this morning.

W.S.S.

**Venus Assurance Co., Ltd.**

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W. F. WONG, Manager.

## 260,000 ENEMY ALIENS STILL TO BE REGISTERED

**Work Of Enrolling Unnaturalized Men Of Teuton Birth Incomplete**

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 27.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Department of Justice announces that about 260,000 unnaturalized men remain to be registered in the United States under the Enemy Alien Registration Bill.

The report for German women is incomplete. It is indicated that less than 200,000 have been enrolled.

W.S.S.

## BRAZILIAN CONSULS CALLED TO CONSULT

**Representatives In Yokohama And Calcutta Attend Conference On After-War Trade**

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
New York, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Faxio Ramon, the Brazilian Consul at Yokohama, and Mr. Mario Strizzon, the Brazilian Consul at Calcutta, have arrived here after a conference in Rio de Janeiro at which was discussed the plans of Brazil for trade after the war. They will both soon return to the Orient.

W.S.S.

## News Brevities

A program, printed in silk, of the Independence Day celebration in Shanghai July 4, 1876, has been presented to the United States Consulate General by U.S. Marshal J. Kavanagh.

A fine of \$50 was imposed on an agent of the Nanyang Dispensary charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with the forgery of a chop and with attempting to cash two money orders for \$50. Mr. R. S. Haskell was counsel for the defense and Mr. E. B. Rose for the prosecution.

One year in jail was the sentence passed on a clerk of the Raven Trust Company, Kau Ping-long, in the Mixed Court yesterday for having forged three checks amounting to \$550. The accused pleaded guilty through his lawyer, Mr. A. Krissel.

Charged by Mr. A. G. Loehr of the Shanghai United States Consulate for breaking into his house, a Chinese was sentenced to four months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court. The accused was shot and wounded on the morning of August 9 while breaking into Mr. Loehr's house.

Two young Chinese doctors were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with obtaining the sum of \$2,230 by false pretenses. It was alleged by the prosecution that they inserted advertisements in the Chinese press to the effect that a new hospital was about to be erected, requiring the service of many Chinese. Consequently several prominent business applied for positions and about \$2,230 was deposited with the accused as security. The case was remanded to enable the police to make investigations of the statements of the accused that they were authorized by a certain Ting to erect a hospital here.

Five Chinese received two months' imprisonment each and a woman one week's imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court for conducting a "Haw Wei" lottery at 123 East Yalu Road.

News of the death in action on August 7 of Mr. P. S. Dixon, of the law firm of Wilkinson and Grist, Hongkong, has been received in the southern port. News has also been received in Hongkong of the death of Captain Unsworth, who retired from the service of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., some time ago.

Lieutenant G. H. Hegarty, R. F. C. formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross and has been promoted Captain. It is learned.

Captain V. Davies, R. F. C. of Shanghai, has arrived in England from Egypt. In the Mediterranean his ship was torpedoed but no lives were lost.

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## Japanese In America To Aid War Measures

**Association Secretaries Meet To Plan Liberty Loan And Red Cross Campaigns**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
San Francisco, August 26.—(Received by The French Wireless Station).—The Secretaries of the Japanese Associations in California, Colorado and Nevada have met in convention to discuss measures to aid the United States Government in the Liberty Bond campaign, Red Cross work and methods to enforce the "Work or Fight" order and to increase the efficiency of industrial aid to the war plans.

W.S.S.

## Rice Export Company Opens Shanghai Office

The Shanghai branch of the Dah Yu Rice Company, established by Mr. Wang Ko-ming, former Minister of Finance, for the exportation of this cereal to foreign countries, opened yesterday at Due Shih Chia, Shanghai City. The office is headed by one Yen and one Li, who are both local rice merchants. The Nantao rice guild is opposed to the movement, which, it is said, is bound to increase the price and cause trouble among the low class of consumer.

W.S.S.

## SCHISM IN CANTON GUILD

A schism of considerable proportions is developing in the Canton Guild, whose headquarters are on Ningpo Road, and there is much excitement over the matter among the large number of Cantonese in Shanghai. Charges of mismanagement are being made against the thirty or more directors by the "rebels" and a big mass meeting of Cantonese residents has been called for next Sunday. In the interval heated arguments are adding to the temperature of the tea-shops and restaurants in the Northern district.

W.S.S.

## Japanese Diplomat Coming To Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, August 26.—Mr. Nakamura, the Minister Designate to the Argentine and formerly Chief of the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office, arrives in Peking on the 28th and remains a few days.

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## 4,000 TRAINED MONTHLY FOR MERCHANT MARINE

**Thirteen Vessels Used To Train Volunteers To Serve On Ships**

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Three more vessels have been added to the Shipping Board's fleet of ten vessels to train volunteers for service in the merchant marine. The 3,000 being trained every month at present by the Board is to be increased to 4,000.

W.S.S.

## GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR ADMITS 'EVEN A REVERSE'

General Von Stein Incidentally Figures That War Is Not Yet Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, August 25.—The German Minister of War, General von Stein, interviewed by a representative of the Morgen Post, admitted that the Germans have recently "suffered some set-backs and even a reverse. Such occasional failures are a serious warning to the Hinterland and show that the war has not yet come to an end all the strength of the country is necessary in order to reach a successful conclusion."

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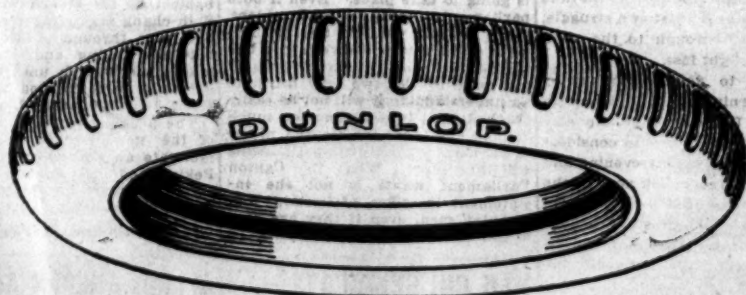
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## GERMAN EDITOR HITS BOMBAST OF KAISER

Harden Says His Anniversary Speech Proclaimed It To The World

ALLIED CHARGES HOLD

Easy To Show That What Was Suspicion In 1913 Is Reality In 1918

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, July 14.—Seldom has Maximilian Harden laid out him with such cutting and widely distributed blows as he does in the Zukunft of this week. From the talkative bellicose Kaiser to the dismissed Kuhlmann, all come under the stroke of the sword. It is a percom against Potsdam and all it stands for. It is a telling and daring onslaught on the German Government and its policy.

He begins by quoting from the first French Yellow Book to show how, in 1913, the war feeling was rising in Germany, and then he says:

"We have done everything to make it easy for the French and British to show that every impression of 1913 is a reality in 1918. Indeed, until the days of the middle of June, only one thing had been wanting, namely, proof that the Kaiser had long regarded the war as inevitable and desired something like world rule."

"The speech delivered on the thirtieth anniversary of his ascension—and a wise Chancellor would have suggested an inspiring message of thanks to the nation, a far-reaching amnesty, or generous gifts to the army, as more appropriate—has at length filled this gap. In long articles filling whole pages of the newspapers, joy was expressed regarding the speech. The French, we were informed, were not even mentioned. They were regarded, like the Slavs and others, as worn out. It was openly admitted that the army had been prepared for war and that only the Prussian and German conception of the world was consistent with right, freedom, honor, and morality; that the war was not a mere strategic campaign, but that it could not be ended until this conception triumphed absolutely over the Anglo-Saxon pagan worship of money. And yet, with that as our aim, we hear snipers from all quarters that the repetition of Moltke's warning that the next war might last thirty years was an exaggeration."

"How, asked others, does this fatalistic view fit in with the official legend of the attack which took a peaceful people by surprise? And what will the attitude of the German people be to the call to fight and starve until the Anglo-Saxons of England and America is annihilated or forced to adopt the manner of thought prescribed by German Kultur?"

All See Kaiser As Pan-German

Harden appears to agree with Sembrat, who, in L'Humanite, said the Kaiser's intention in making his speech was to show himself the head of the Pan-German movement and he goes on:

"Five continents now see in the German Kaiser a man who is determined to carry out the Pan-German program. Important will be the effect on Austria-Hungary's Parliaments, which will not be long silent, and on our other Allies who, in more cautious voices, will protest against the idea that they are fighting for the triumph of the Prussian-German conception of the world."

Harden holds that the Chancellor or his deputy or Kuhlmann ought to have had the courage at least to "say loudly that expressions of opinion given wings by festivity should not be taken as a program or as binding political utterance."

Harden quotes from a noteworthy article in the Neues Wiener Journal, advocating freedom for all the nationalities in the Dual Monarchy, as "the present Austrian Constitution is out of date and further rule by means of it quite impossible," and saying that "even the smallest race cannot forever be suppressed by the mightiest."

"Is a new sun," asks Harden, "rising from that quarter? What unspeakable things Austria would have spared herself, spared her friends and her foes and humanity, had she recognized that four years ago? But that is past. Nevertheless, the day will dawn."

Having admitted that no President or Government of the United States could have acted otherwise than by declaring war when the unrestricted U-boat war was introduced, he goes on to deal with the marvelous spectacle of England, the United States, and France, once enemies, now standing shoulder to shoulder and celebrating July 4 together.

"Could Austria's ruling house," he asks, "celebrate in the closest harmony with Prussia July 22, when in 1748 Silesia was taken from Austria? People who in freedom choose the way of their destiny can always reach friendship. Because the dynasty at Windsor does not indulge in incendiarism and does not need to fester in blood, the wound of 1776 is fully healed."

Harden then, with extracts from Lord Grey's pamphlets, signifies his support of a league of nations and angrily disposes of those who sneeringly ask if Ireland, Egypt, and India are to be included. He goes on:

"That England is decided, and as her colonies have already shown, to bestow the blessing of the right of self-determination on all races grown out of infancy only a fool can doubt. Only an ignorant can assert that Lloyd George will not more surely stand and fall by Home Rule than Hertling by the Prussian franchise reform, and that under the 'dictatorship' of Lord French the spirit of the Irish has not more freedom of ex-

## Yankee Soldiers Rest Under Iron Shelters



American soldiers of the Forty-second Division resting under and on top of iron shell shelters near the front lines in France.

pression than our own state of siege permits."

Tirpitz And Kuhlmann Denounced

Harden then delivers an onslaught on some of the Fatherland's mighty ones. Tirpitz he accuses of being guilty, as Minister of Marine, of more serious errors than had ever before been committed in German history, and he rails indignantly at the Admiral's advocacy of "no treaties, no concessions, no promises, but only military, political, and economic force."

To Kuhlmann he is merciless, speaking of him as "he who used fine words about Europe and the duty of culture and humanity to lull the world and then choked up Russia, threw her into civil war and domestic incendiarism, and forced on two countries the most disgraceful harshness of which would make Bonaparte shudder."

Nor does Harden spare the "Liberal" Deputy Minister-President of Prussia, who recently declared that only the German sword could bring peace.

He compares them all with "that arch-hypocrite, Fritz of Prussia," who was declaring in 1740 that conquered territory did not make the conqueror wealthier nor the conquered happier, and who yet in that very year was preparing to invade and annex Silesia.

No one in high places in Germany, says Harden in concluding his remarkable onslaught, will have anything to do with the League of Nations.

"So now," he goes on, "we have clarity. We know what our enemies want. We know we have a Government, call it Pan-German or what you will, which expects peace on the sword, and is certain of being able to obtain it quickly. German may it also be that none of our words will ever win confidence for it."

W.S.S.—  
**OPEN TALK HEARD OF GERMAN REVOLT**  
Dutchman Tells Of Meeting Where Revolution Was Urged

(London Times Correspondence)

The Hague, July 15.—A Dutchman recently returned from the German city of Hamburg, Westphalia, brought back a story which throws much light on the internal situation in the empire.

This man attended a meeting Sunday, along with 700 others, the majority being women. At this meeting he said there was open talk of revolution, and despite the fact that soldiers and policemen were present in uniform, many of the former wearing iron crosses won on the battlefield, there was no restraint shown by the speakers in their attack on the Government.

The meeting lasted from 4 in the afternoon until 9 in the evening. There was one main speaker, who occupied the stand two hours, and several lesser speakers. All the speakers agreed the only way to end the war was by revolution in Germany, and whenever reference was made to "our brothers in Russia" there was hearty applause.

The German Socialist party, the traveler said, was now centered upon gaining the support of the soldiers, an enterprise in which they are making much headway. The soldiers who attended the meeting, together with the police, listened to the speakers quietly, without comment or sign of approval or disapproval.

One speaker who protested that this was not a suitable time to start a revolution, and that to do so would simply be playing England's game, was hooted down with howls of derision and requested "not to talk nonsense." He was informed by several among the audience that what Germany wanted was peace, and that it

mattered not how peace was obtained. He was also told that nothing could possibly be worse than the present situation, and that, moreover, the German people couldn't hold out much longer.

This latter fact is more apparent each day, the traveler said. The population is growing constantly weaker, due to under-nourishment. The traveler, whose business requires him to spend much time in Germany, said he had become weakened by lack of food during his travels, having eaten nothing but turnips during the last trip. His impression was that things had just about reached the breaking point in Germany.

W.S.S.—

**FONCK, FRENCH ACE, WHOLLY NERVELESS**

Great Flyer Lacks Even The Usual Superstition About Planes

Rene Fonck, the young ace of aces who recently won his forty-ninth officially recorded victory, may best be described as the man with perfect nerve, but no trace of nerves. Those who have had the opportunity to study him closely believe this superb poise is the secret of his success.

To show how free he is from folk-lore: Most famous aviators become attached to a favorite machine. When they have won a few victories in it they regard it with affection, even with superstition; it is lucky.

By contrast, Fonck has a habit of

giving his machine to any youngster who has just won his pilot's commission and who has caught the great ace's fancy.

"Try this one, lad," he will say. "It seems to be all right," and thus passes title to a plane in which he has downed two or three Germans. Then he takes the next machine sent to the camp from the factory.

Built Like A Boxer

Fonck is of medium height and weight and has the walk and carriage of a skillful boxer. Men of scientific bent say his reflexes are perfect—incredibly swift and accurate. Besides this he has extraordinary vision. It has happened more than once when he has led a squadron that he has signaled to the other pilots the approach of a German plane, its exact location, the angle from which it should be attacked and its speed, all this before any of the others had seen it at all.

It need hardly be added that he is a remarkably accurate shot, another proof of his superb vision and perfect nerve control.

Like all the great flyers, he is a fanatic on the subject. When he talks it is of nothing but motors, new model of planes, aerial tactics and machine-guns. But more often he sits through dinner with his friends without uttering a syllable. Speaking of tactics, he has none, or at least no set method. He improvises as he goes along. Like the other pupils of that great instructor of flyers, Commandant Brocard, he is full of ingenious surprises. Incidentally, Brocard believed in him from the first. A year ago Georges Prade, a journalist of note, was talking to the master, expressing his fears for the future of the combat squadrons with Dorme, Navarre,

Rocheport, Lemoigne, and Guynemer and Nungesser fighting on by sheer will power and determination despite wounds which would have crippled the ordinary man. Brocard replied simply.

Had A Card Up His Sleeve

"But we have Fonck. Do you know Fonck? He is unique." Fonck was all but unknown then. But he could not remain long in obscurity—not a young man who kept putting down plane after plane (his score now is over sixty, eleven having fallen out of sight of official observers) and always without a scratch to himself or his machine. For Fonck never has been wounded. Many of his victories were won before the German adversary had a chance to fire a shot. Incidentally he is said to know more about Ger-

man aviation than any other man among the Allies.

Brocard taught him to fly anything and everything, including the first artillery observation machine with two motors. Fonck himself says he liked every machine he ever tried except the one he attempted to make out of his mother's buffet when he was 10 years old. He spoiled the buffet, he says, and the results were painfully unsatisfactory. Finally, he is modest, he keeps

saying he is lazy, and very likely he really means it, because he keeps comparing himself to Guynemer. Guynemer was always in the air; he was untiring, at work hour after hour. Fonck by comparison flies seldom. He never goes up unless he feels just like it. He cannot conquer this reluctance to systematic, daily work he says. Which seems to show that, after all, he is human and has a falling.

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## Japanese Journalist Makes Study Of Tokio Newspapers

Doesn't Care Much About The War Or Railway Disasters But Likes The Gossip

By S. Akimoto  
(Japan Advertiser)

This morning I will write something about the newspapers I read. I generally read all the leading Tokyo dailies every day, with the sense of doing work. In the must-do-it spirit. This when I come to my office. At home I am a subscriber of the Asahi, the Yomiuri, the Yodou, the Miyako, and with these I can claim a more familiar and friendly acquaintance than with other papers which I know officially, so to speak. About these four papers I shall gossip.

To me newspapers are no newspapers, for I read very little news. The so-called big "stories" have little attraction for me. The war has so insured us to gruesome pictures of all descriptions that the loudest headlines and bloodiest words have ceased to excite as much alarmist interest as they used to before the war. Even a railway collision, or gunpowder explosion producing most pitiful and ghastly scenes of death, panic and pain and hundreds of casualties, does not, I confess, interest me so much as it seems to interest people of more sympathetic hearts than mine. I know from experience that all such disasters, except the number of casualties, and the extent of damages, are never original; there is nothing new in them. I also know that the circumstances of reports of serious accidents abounding in such words as "horrible," "terrible," "fire," "blood," "cries of agonies," "stampede of the panic-stricken," while they are doubtless true in their way, are more or less the creations of the vivid imagination of the writer.

What I seek in my newspapers is not so much news as gossip, comments on events that have occurred or are likely to occur. The paper containing the largest quantity of racy gossip is, in my choice, the best. Please remember this perhaps erratic standard of mine, as you go down this column.

**The Yodou**  
The Yodou is my favorite today as it was twenty years ago. It has suffered in tone and spirit but I cannot find it in my heart to forsake it for the old days' sake. It was the cheapest (ten sen per month, if I remember rightly), the yellowest (in color), and the most vituperative paper in Japan; it aimed at the students, and I was one of the victims. The spirit and personality of its editor were as much the cause of its popularity as the contents of this radical organ. Most awful stories were circulated about him, only to enhance the popularity of the paper. He was nicknamed "Shuroku the Viper," his name being Mr. Shuroku Kuroiwa. That he feared neither men nor gods in his editorial writings; that he was feared and hated by men in power or in money; that he sometimes wrote whole pages of his paper himself, all his staff going on a strike; that he knew everything about anything worth knowing, etc., made him a hero of journalism in the eyes of the young generation.

To mention some of the things which he had mastered! He was the author and translator of detective novels when detective novels were new in Japan, and his name became a household term throughout Japan. Besides, he was a trenchant editorial writer. When philosophy had become a fashion with the students, he quickly read all there was to read about philosophy, about the meaning of life, atoms, the universe and what not, and wrote several books dealing with the first principles of the existence of heaven and earth and of human beings. Not only did he write, but he also spoke. I heard him speaking at Hongo one evening, and he was such a bad, clumsy, low-voiced speaker that he was hissed and derided by the audience, and he got so angry as to declare at the top of his voice that he would not descend the platform till he had spoken all he had prepared to say, and that the silly audience were free to go home, if they liked. He must have practised a great deal of speaking since, for today he is one of the most fluent and agreeable public speakers among journalists.

Not only in literature and learning but in recreation and matters of taste he would be a champion and he succeeded marvelously. He is one of the acutest critics on Japanese wrestling; his reports on wrestling matches were a famous institution at one time. He has written a book on how never to be beaten in hanna-awase, a Japanese card game, which game he was said to have made a thorough scientific study and found the first principles of never being beaten. Ditto with the go, chess, the karuta, etc. Professional masters have admitted and wondered at the remarkable genius displayed by Mr. Kuroiwa in their respective arts. He had wonderful brains for everything, and was the idol of many ambitious young men. To complete the popularity of his character, he had the universal reputation of being an unscrupulous and fearless blackguard. This same Mr. Kuroiwa the Viper is today a gentle, amiable-looking, elderly gentleman with a shrewd but kindly pair of eyes, and a high intellectual forehead, and a head as bald as a beetle. He is rather rich, and writes but little nowadays, and that little rather poorly. He is fast becoming one of the "has-beens."

Now let me open the Yodou and examine it. It is very pro-Ally, especially pro-British, and vehemently anti-Government. It is a tireless advocate of heroic military intervention in Siberia and also of expeditions to Europe. In the former advocacy it concurs with the present Cabinet, but

repeatedly asserts that the Cabinet is too weak to carry it out. Its hatred of Terauchi and Goto is not less poignant than its contempt for the Seiyukai. Therefore while urging a change of Cabinet, it will not have a Seiyukai cabinet at any cost. In its evening edition the other day the paper printed an editorial note, scolding the authorities for the women's riot recently reported from Toyama. There was also a cartoon satirizing the intervention. In the inside pages the "terror-inspiring" rise in the price of rice was more circumstantially described than I imagine the Government would have liked it to be reported. Next morning the paper came out with a long editorial advocating an extension of the scope of the intervention, and a short but incisive warning for capitalists, and the wealthy. In the inside, the largest space was given to the all-important rice problem, some harrowing pictures being painted to visualise the dread conditions among the middle-class poor.

There is one man of whom the Yodou talks in terms of reverence, and he is Marquis Okuma. The Kenseikai is more or less respected, but the paper has a respect of person in its attitude toward Kenseikai leaders. On the whole, the Yodou is doing good work in its way—in demolishing the superstitious old reverence for everything official, and creating vigorous, independent, democratic principles among the youthful readers.

**The Yomiuri**  
The Yomiuri has three features not shared by other papers, namely, women's page and literature page, and a column devoted to the translation of comments of foreign journals. I subscribe to this paper partly for the sake of the women folk at home because of its women's page, but I must confess that the opinion they have of his feature is not quite as high as the opinion which men have. I, for instance. One of them said the other day: "They write about such silly persons; nobodies are written up as if they were somebodies. As for their advice about the home, the kitchen, cooking, etc., I suspect it is written by men rather than women, for they are often so wide of the mark. About most things I know much more than Yomiuri writers." This is just like a woman's criticism, but it may give hints.

The literature page I have never read except once or twice, and when I read I was most unfortunate in my experience. Either it was the petty quarrel of some third rate women novelists over some trivial affairs, or the "foppish lamentations" of sentimental weaklings. In the way of literary criticism of a higher form I have found nothing so far. But I must read more to do more justice to this page. The translation of foreign press comments is what every other big journal should emulate. The translations are capital, though curtailed or condensed in most parts. The translator, whoever it is, evidently is either a very busy man or lazy man, for his translations are not very regular.

One day last month I paid a visit to the offices of the Yomiuri to see an acquaintance. I was shown into a handsome room on the third story which commands a view of the dirty Kyobashi river. There were several gaki in the rooms through which I passed before reaching the chamber referred to, and they contain well-written words of a highly moralising tendency, which might pass for translations from Marquis Aurelius's Meditations. One of them is a portrait of Viscount Motono, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The connection between this paper and Viscount Motono is well known, and hardly disguised. There is nothing at all dishonorable in the connection, but it strikes one as too naive to see a portrait of a great living patron in one of the waiting rooms of a newspaper office. The hanging of portraits of former Mayors in the Municipal office, of former Presidents of the two Houses in the Diet building is quite appropriate, but to hang the picture of a living statesman, whatever be the connection, in the office of a newspaper of an honorable and independent standing of the Yomiuri, is something that I did not expect.

As a paper the Yomiuri is an indispensable organ of every Japanese household, and decent in every respect, which women and children can read without any danger of demoralisation. Today's Yomiuri, for instance, is one of the best I have seen for weeks. The first page is full of ads, the ads of new books, toilet articles, patent medicines and a new company. Page 2 consists of telegrams, a warm editorial upon the Allied victories, and some correspondence on Siberia, and a few paragraphs on political questions. Page 3 begins with an instructive contribution by Mr. Eikichi Kamata on "the meaning of historical education," and is followed by economic news which is beyond me. The "women's supplement" on page 4 contains opinions, news, interview, complaints, lectures, what not. There are three good photos, though badly reproduced. The coming of an American lady astronomer is here described at length, and a Dr. Kita is quoted as advising that little children should be allowed to go naked during the summer. There are half a dozen little suggestive stories, which are too good to be left unread. Page 5 is full of news of the day, containing, as may be expected, much writing about the strikes and dearth of rice, Siberian expedition, swimming, etc. Page 6 is two-thirds ads, and one-third a continuation feuilleton, and page 7 is half ads, and half literary gossip, and the last page is partly a serial story but mostly news about stock and market reports which I have never read in my life. All this costs two sen in the streets;

### General Alexieff



GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

General Alexieff, Chief of Staff of the Russian army under the Tsarist regime was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces, upon the recent arrival at Omsk, Siberia, according to despatches from Amsterdam.

before the war it sold for 1 sen. Altogether, it is an article of comfort which every decent Japanese home should not be without.

Two things I must not forget to mention. One is the Yomiuri exhibition now open at Ueno which is called "a cool exhibition for women and children." A few Sundays ago I paid it a visit. It was a hot afternoon, and I was attracted by the "coolness" of the exhibition, but it was not too cool. The exhibition ground inside and out was deserted as a desert, and scorchingly warm. If you want to feel the coolness of it, you must go at night, a time when you can be cool any where in Tokio.

The other thing to which cannot attach too much importance is the far-sightedness of editorials which ever strive to impress the readers with broad internationalism, and the importance of Japan doing everything possible to help the cause of the Allies against German militarism. Here one can distinctly feel the inspiration of the statesmanlike insight of Viscount Motono.

**The Tokio Asahi**  
It is a quiet, dignified, respectable journal, boasting of as good telegraphic and cable service as the best anywhere in Japan. On a man like myself who reads the cables in the original the whole one and a half pageful of foreign cables in this paper is wasted. The next best feature of the Asahi is its advertisements of books and magazines. And publication at all worthy of note must perforce be advertised in this paper. More than half of the advertisements in today's Asahi are about books. Local news in this paper is not better than in any other first-rate Tokyo paper. What is of paramount value are occasional contributions from really clever, sometimes very witty writers. Till a few years ago the writings of Natsume Soseki who might be called the Japanese Chester-ton lent a brilliancy to the otherwise dull paper. Now that he is dead, his place is taken by a plethora of contributors some of whom at times write just as well as Soseki did. The language is polished and calm, and reminds me of the sober charms of Herbert Spencer's style. Of these contributors the name of Sugimura Solinkan stands out. He is one of the best known journalist writers in

Tokio. He is a stylist, a clever story-writer, and is immensely popular with women readers, especially young ones. Many of his books are not without the portrait of the handsome author which is not the least attractive feature of his book. He is a master of the art of treating dry subjects in a charming way. His clean, gentlemanly character adds to the merits of his work. It is a pity he does not write more in his paper than he does. Perhaps he is growing rich, bestowing more sustained efforts on magazine contributions and books.

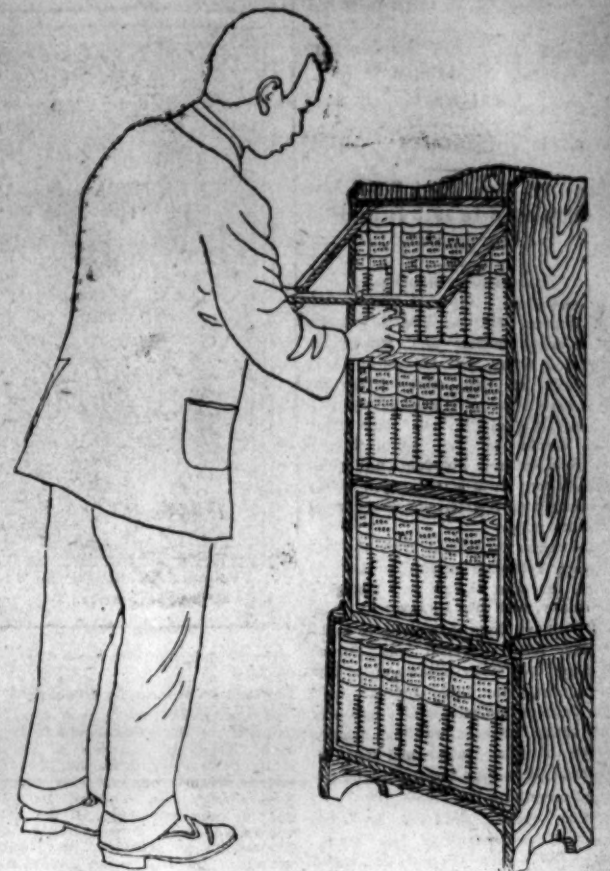
Roughly classified, Japanese journalists of a younger generation may be divided into three categories. (1) The sake-drinking, geisha, hunting, debt-accumulating, Bohemian gentlemen. (2) The politically-ambitious patronage-courting, speechifying Chauvinists. (3) The self-satisfied, homesick, money saving, company-hating, regular devotees of the pen. Mr. Sugimura belongs to the last category rather than to the other two. He is more of the writer than the journalist. And he is inseparably associated with the Tokio Asahi, and does it great credit.

One characteristic of this paper is the complete absence of the editor. Who the editor is nobody seems to know. The editorials are sober and high-toned, though sometimes very prejudiced against the present Government in their political arguments, but the editor is not tangible as in the case of the Kokumin, the Jiji, the Yodou and others. It doubtless claims to be the only neutral, impartial, independent paper in Japan, and to an eminent degree, its claim is justified. As a newspaper, as it stands, it is not more interesting than some others, but it has a stable command of funds and a good staff, and can be improved beyond the power of its competitors to out-rival, if only it wants to.

**The Miyako**  
The Miyako has, I suspect, a wider circulation than some of the best papers in Tokio or Osaka, if not the largest. It is little advertised, and is nevertheless much read. Every geisha who reads anything is its daily peruser. Nor can she choose a better paper. While not recommending it to ladies of the upper class circles, I heartily endorse the view held by many newspaper men that it is a newspaper man's paper. Its cable service is below zero, and its political arguments are amateurish, the editor, following the line of least resistance and non-commitment. If it is not over-astute, and prophetic, it is rich in temperate, common-sense suggestions suitable for non-political creatures such as geisha and unintellectual wives. It has a knack of lecturing in any easy, understandable way on such difficult and complicated matters as politics and municipal government, and therefore constitutes the best text book for the plebeian class on such heavy subjects as government and diplomacy. The paper as a whole is anti-Bureaucratic. Mr. Tagawa who was involved in a criminal charge for attacking Prince Yamagata was once the editor of this paper. But there are staff members who individually are very pro-Bureaucratic. However, I am not very certain on this point.

By far the strongest point of this paper is its dramatic critiques and geisha story which appear almost every day. The former is mostly written by Ibara Seiselen who is probably one of the most brilliant dramatic critics in Tokio. He is also a clever novelist whose productions have been dramatised and staged. The geisha stories are inimitable. Other papers have tried to imitate and failed. Who the writer is I know not, but he must be a devil of fellow in all matters concerning Tokio's "fashionable circles." If you wish for a knowledge of Japanese human nature, of Japanese social life in its lighter aspects, of geisha, actors, gamin in general, the Miyako is an invaluable informer and teacher. I hope some day to translate some of the clever, innocent geisha episodes as is told by the Miyako's unrivaled humorist.

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We desire, therefore, to notify readers of this paper, who may have received prospectus of the Encyclopædia Britannica, that the accompanying order form must not be regarded as good for an indefinite period and usable at any time. It is not a price list, but an order form offering prices and terms applicable only to a greatly reduced number of sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

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## SZECHUEN HAS PANIC OVER FEVER EPIDEMIC

Think Influenza, Same As That  
In Shanghai Last Winter,  
Is Plague

China Press Correspondence  
Chengtu, Szechuen, August 21.—  
The citizens are in a bit of a panic  
at present. There is an epidemic of  
influenza raging at Chungking and  
wild stories have come up about this.  
It is alleged to be plague. A few  
here are supposed to have got the  
malady and great excitement has  
been caused. The officials have had  
a meeting to consider how to com-  
bat it. The foreign military doctor  
has been called on for advice. Blood  
has been sent him from sick patients  
to be examined. But so far only  
the usual parasites have been found,  
such as malaria, relapsing fever,  
dysentery, etc. No strange disease  
has manifested itself.

Three days ago the police made a  
large bonfire in front of their head  
office of opium pipes and parapher-  
nalia seized in dens. It looked im-  
posing and gave the appearance that  
the authorities were still active  
against the use of the poison. It re-  
mains true, however, that smoking  
is on the increase. The cost of a  
smoke in a den is 150 cash. Coolies  
require two smokes at least per day.  
This makes 300 cash they have to  
fork out daily. And dens are every-  
where. In the country there is no  
hindrance to smokers finding what  
they want.

A new shuffle in our officials is  
said to be about to take place. The  
Taoyin of East Szechuen is ex-  
pected to come as Civil Governor,  
and other changes are mooted.  
Apart from this there is no political  
news of much importance. General  
Hsiung means to hold on as long as  
he can. The country in the north-  
west is quiet. Some merchandise is  
coming through by way of Suining to  
Chongking and then overland. The  
Standard Oil Co. is bringing oil by  
this route.

At the Union University a very  
large and successful summer Bible  
school has just closed. The teachers  
are very optimistic over the results.

We hear the American Methodists  
are stirred up these days about one  
of their senior workers. It seems  
that there is a possibility of Miss  
Collier's remaining in America to  
assist the Secretaries in home de-  
putation work. So greatly admired  
is this lady by the foreign commu-  
nity here and so deeply loved by all  
classes of Chinese, a strong effort is  
being made to secure her return.  
The missionaries of other societies to  
the number of 47 have sent a cable  
to the Board and the M. E. M.  
Christians and others are forwarding  
a petition to Bishop Welch to try and  
persuade Miss Collier to return. It  
is to be hoped they will be success-  
ful. For Miss Collier has certainly  
a great reputation among the  
natives. For gentleness, kindness  
and unflinching courtesy of manner it  
would be hard to find her equal. She  
is one of the elect indeed. The mis-  
sion owe to her the erection of their  
plant in Chengtu. Though only a  
mere woman so well are these build-  
ings done that they are the wonder  
and admiration of architects and ex-  
perienced builders for their good  
workmanship and fineness of finish.  
The schools are crowded with girls  
now and their one passionate wish  
is for the return of the lady to whom  
they owe such a debt of gratitude  
for her work amongst them.

—S.S.A.

### Music for Today

The following program will,  
weather permitting, be played by  
the band in the Public Garden to-  
day, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:  
March—"My Soldier Boy" Bidgood  
Overture—"Juanita" Williams  
Waltz—"Dreaming" Joyce  
Selection—"The Duchess of Dantzic"  
Caryl  
Two Step—"Mr. Jollyboy" Higgs  
Selection—"The Dairymaids"  
Rubens  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-Charge.

—W.S.S.

### PEKING PAPER SUPPRESSED

Evening Journal, Accused Of Being  
pro-German, Closed By Authorities  
Reuter's Pacific Service  
Peking, August 26.—The au-  
thorities have closed the Peking  
Evening Journal.

[The Peking Evening Journal was  
accused of being pro-German.]

—W.S.S.

### REMAND FOR GERMANS

Carl Lindow, Robert Franck and  
Charles Krausch alias C. Nelson, the  
three Germans arrested in connec-  
tion with the \$3,280 armed robbery  
at 58 King Loong Ka August 19,  
were brought before the Mixed Court  
yesterday and remanded for special  
hearing in the Mixed Court.

—W.S.S.

### Yacht Club Sampan Race

The Midget Sailing Club, repre-  
sented by Mr. E. T. Byrne, won the  
Shanghai Yacht Club annual sampan  
race last night off the Bund and  
Gardens. Mr. Byrne started in the  
lead and held it till the end of the  
race. Mr. Mellows of the Shanghai  
Yacht Club finished second and the  
Royal Navy Craft was third.

The sum of \$412 was collected on  
the sweepstake. Forty percent of  
this sum will go to swell the Sailors'  
War Orphans' Fund. No. 150 was  
the winning ticket for the 40 percent  
of the sweepstake. Another race to  
be held under similar conditions  
Tuesday has been proposed.

### Latest American 'Ace'



Lieutenant James A. Meissner, of  
Brooklyn, has been officially credit-  
ed with his fifth air victory, thus  
becoming America's latest flying  
"ace." Lieutenant Meissner was  
awarded the French Croix de Guerre  
for his fourth successful air duel  
recently. On that occasion he and  
his German opponent drove straight  
at each other with chattering  
machine-guns. Neither swerved and  
they crashed together, Meissner's  
machine-gun never faltering, even in  
the instant of collision. The Ger-  
man plane was destroyed and the  
American made a safe landing, al-  
though one of his wings was badly  
damaged by the collision.

### Big League Baseball

Standing August 3.

National League				
	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	92	61	31	.663
New York	94	56	38	.596
Pittsburg	91	49	42	.538
Philadelphia	93	44	49	.473
Cincinnati	90	40	50	.444
Boston	95	42	53	.442
Brooklyn	91	40	51	.440
St. Louis	98	40	58	.408
American League				
	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	98	59	30	.602
Cleveland	99	56	43	.566
Washington	97	53	44	.546
New York	95	48	47	.505
Chicago	94	45	49	.479
St. Louis	96	43	53	.448
Detroit	97	43	54	.443
Philadelphia	94	38	56	.404

### Shanghai Rifle Association

The special long range competi-  
tion—1,000 yards—and the second  
monthly cup competition—600 yards  
—of the Shanghai Rifle Association  
were shot off Monday, 76 members  
competing in both events. Weather  
conditions in the morning were good,  
though it was overcast, and in the  
afternoon were good. Following  
were the best four scores of each  
class in each competition:

Special Competition, 1,000 yards	
"A" Class	
C. Bedoni	41
C. E. M. Thomson	40
J. Macbeth	38
W. T. Rose	33
"B" Class	
W. G. Smith	33
R. F. Wilner	32
T. Watanabe	31
F. E. Hodges	29
"C" Class	
F. W. Snape	38
D. Kajiwara	30
H. Bone	27
G. Watanabe	24
"D" Class	
H. E. Pickering	33
A. L. Mottu	27
H. Robinson	20
K. Yamanaka	17
C. Bedoni, W. G. Smith, F. W. Snape and H. E. Pickering were the winners.	

Second August Monthly Competition, 600 yards	
"A" Class	
A. E. Deguine	47 (a)
W. T. Rose	45
G. F. Ashley	43
A. M. Collico	43
"B" Class	
F. E. Hodges	43 (b)
J. Johansson	42
H. Lane	42
H. W. Lambert	40
"C" Class	
F. W. Snape	43 (c)
D. Kajiwara	39
H. Bone	37
A. F. Gomes	36
"D" Class	
A. L. Mottu	41 (c)
H. E. Pickering	37
E. A. Prince	36
C. McBain	31

(a) 4th leg on cup, cup won out-  
right.  
(b) 3rd leg on cup and winner of  
spoon.  
(c) 1st leg on cup and winner of  
spoon.

Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship  
Intending competitors are re-  
minded that entries for the above  
competition close on Wednesday,  
September 4, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee  
\$3.00.  
The Secretary announces that so  
far only 5 entries have been re-  
ceived.

—W.S.S.

### Unclaimed Telegrams

Commercial  
Aug. 14—Karl E. Humbert, care  
United States Consul, Shanghai.  
New York.  
25—Yanrosco, Shanghai.  
New York.  
26—Poppic, Astor House,  
Shanghai. San Francisco.

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## WEATHER

Fine hot weather. Moderate monsoon  
in our regions.

## DEATH

HICKMOTT.—On August 27, 1918,  
at St. Mary's Hospital, 97 Pere  
Robert, Viola May, dearly be-  
loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
A. G. Hickmott, age one year  
and three months. The funeral  
will take place at Bubbling Well  
Cemetery this afternoon at 5.30  
p.m.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 28, 1918

Dean Walker On The Baseball  
Scandal

THE CHINA PRESS had decided  
not to publish correspondence  
relating to the Baseball Scandal,  
this for various reasons, the principal  
one being that, while we could  
publish letters defending the ac-  
cused, we probably could not at the  
present time, because of the libel  
laws, publish letters attacking them,  
and therefore the correspondence  
inevitably would appear one-sided  
and unfair. But we think we are  
privileged to lift the embargo for a  
moment in order to publish a letter  
from Dean Walker, which he has  
captioned: "Musings on The Ethics  
of a Race Club." The letter follows:

"A Race Club is a sporting club.  
Chance is the very breath of its  
nostrils. It is a nursery of betting,  
and a schoolroom of gambling. For  
such a club to put out a member for  
too much gambling is as if a church  
excommunicated a member for reli-  
gious mania.

"Further, horse-racing is the most  
democratic of all sports. It brings  
into one fold all sorts and conditions  
of men. No other institution can  
be compared with it. *Eclipse* is first,  
the rest nowhere. A Race Club  
therefore cannot well put out a member  
on account of the sort of people  
he associates with.

"There is one, and only one, valid  
reason for putting a man out of  
a sporting club, and that is that he  
has ceased to be a sportsman. What  
that phrase connotes the vulgar  
world may never understand. Race  
Club Stewards must decide each  
case. If the excluded member ac-  
cepts the decision, then may it be  
most certainly known that the spark  
of sportsmanship is not altogether  
dead. If the excluded member kicks,  
then will the Stewards be likely to  
suffer. But if they suffer as sports-  
men for the sake of sport, they will  
quickly rise to a clearer atmosphere,  
where the noxious gas of bets and  
hoards will never reach them."

—W.S.S.—

## The Vladivostok Crisis

CONSIDERABLE relief will re-  
sult from the blowing over of  
the crisis which was precipitated at  
Vladivostok in consequence of the  
coup effected by General Horvath's  
forces when, on the morning of  
August 24, General Plehshoff, acting  
on behalf of General Horvath, issued  
a proclamation declaring that the  
Russian military forces in the Far  
East were included in his command  
and depriving Colonel Tolstov of the  
command of the Russian volunteer  
force organized in Vladivostok. This  
astounding declaration was followed  
by a counter-proclamation issued by  
the Zemstvo on behalf of the Siberian  
Government, denouncing General  
Horvath and General Plehshoff and  
calling upon the people to defend  
their rights. The situation thus  
created was rendered more confusing  
by the Russian volunteers going  
over to General Horvath en masse,  
nonplussing, for the time being,  
owing to the swiftness of events, the  
Siberian Government, which was  
unable to organize active opposition.

In view of the ugly tension created  
and the height to which public feel-  
ing was reported to be running, one  
was justified in entertaining the fear  
of bloodshed in the town. It is all  
the more gratifying, therefore, that  
the crisis has been settled without  
a single angry shot being fired and  
every credit is due to the Allied  
Consular Body for their skilful and  
diplomatic handling of a delicate  
situation. An intolerable situation  
has been brought to a speedy  
termination by the disarming of the  
Zemstvo troops guilty of defection  
from the Siberian Government. The  
gratifying fact is that the process of  
disarmament was unaccompanied by  
any violence and the inhabitants of  
the town owe a debt of gratitude to  
the Allied and Czech-Slovak troops

who undoubtedly saved the residents  
of Vladivostok bloodshed.

"The presence of the Allied troops  
in Vladivostok has certainly injected  
a healthy tone into the moral atmos-  
phere of the town and we cannot  
help viewing with complete con-  
fidence the ability of the Allies in  
making their voice duly heard in  
Russia when the ambit of their  
activities in Russia shall have  
widened. All praise is due to the  
loyalty of Colonel Tolstov, who re-  
fused to be browbeaten into sur-  
render. He is described as the hero  
of the storm which burst over the  
town on August 24 and passed away  
with such dramatic suddenness.  
When the majority of his men went  
over to General Horvath and pro-  
posals were made that he should do  
the same, he replied: "Even if the  
last man I will remain true to my  
post to the last."

Meanwhile, the situation through-  
out Russia continues not a little  
obscure and bewildering, although  
the true friends of Russia are  
fervently hoping that things will  
move more briskly in that country  
in order to hasten the practical as-  
sistance which the Allies, more  
especially the United States, are  
anxious to give her. A crystalliza-  
tion of American sentiment toward  
the Russian problem was attained  
when Mr. Wilson, meeting with his  
Cabinet in a special evening session  
at the same time that Kerensky was  
assuring the Allies in London that  
the Russians would shortly join the  
Allies "in the fight for the great  
cause of freedom," outlined what  
seemed to him the best course to  
follow. The American nation, re-  
ceiving its cue from its chief ex-  
ecutive, decided in principle that  
another mission should be sent over  
to Russia and that the policy adopted  
should be one of "mutual aid." Despite  
the disheartening situation  
in Russia, things are moving a little  
more briskly in that country, al-  
though for some time progress must  
continue to be so slow as to be almost  
imperceptible. That the tide of  
revolt against the Bolsheviks is  
rapidly rising seems certain. An-  
other important issue is that involv-  
ing the Czech-Slovak movement,  
whereby the birth of a new nation  
has been brought about. The issue  
in Russia is succinctly stated by a  
writer in the columns of a leading  
New York daily:

"Then Mr. Malakoff, the Russian  
Ambassador to France appointed by  
the Kerensky government, declared  
that if the domination of the Bolsh-  
eviki, first supported, then exploited,  
by Germany, ends in a definite  
agreement with Germany it will be  
the end of the historic role of Russia.  
The ambassador urged Allied armed  
intervention in Russia. He con-  
tinued:

"All our future depends on the  
victory of the Allies, which will be  
the salvation of humanity and ours.  
Russia, disarmed and betrayed, is  
incapable of resisting Germany.  
Failure to intervene would be in  
these conditions a monopoly of in-  
tervention accorded to Germany.  
"As long as the Eastern front  
remains open to the Germans, the  
victory of the Allies will be com-  
promised. Action by the Allies in  
Russia is necessary in the interest of  
a victorious issue of the war. Help  
for the Bolsheviks would not benefit  
the country; it would only serve the  
Germans' ends."

The Bolsheviks, as all the world  
knows by this time, have removed  
their mask of socialism and style  
themselves communists now. But  
they are enslaving Russia more  
thoroughly than the Kaiser could have  
done without their help, for they are  
posing as Russians and as liberators  
of the proletariat. Mr. Herman  
Bernstein, after spending six months  
in Russia for *The New York Herald*,  
recently wrote that chaos under the  
sway of the Bolsheviks grew steadily.  
He found Russia "practically trans-  
formed into a German colony, the  
people betrayed, humiliated, dis-  
heartened, the country dismembered  
—a smaller Russia than Ivan the  
Terrible left behind." The picture  
is haunting.

"Petrograd was filled with wild,  
fantastic rumors, with fears and  
forebodings. Strange legends were  
circulated freely. The people in the  
streets looked ghastly, pale-faced  
both from hunger and from fear,  
haunted by the horrors of German  
invasion."

"I have seen the equality imposed  
by the dictatorship of the proletariat.  
Student girls and cultured, once  
wealthy, women were cleaning the  
streets or selling newspapers; officers  
of high rank, professors and  
teachers, to keep from starving, also  
sold newspapers or carried bundles  
at railroad stations. Anarchists and  
Bolsheviks were riding about in  
automobiles, dining in fashionable  
restaurants, feasting and amusing  
themselves, while Russia was ex-  
periencing her most tragic period in  
history. Trotsky was riding about  
in the automobile of Nicholas II.  
The Bolshevik leaders requisitioned  
food, wines, chocolate and various  
delicacies for themselves, while the  
Russian population, even the women  
and the children of the proletariat,  
were starving."

"I have seen tyranny such as  
Nicholas never dared impose upon  
his people, graft such as even Russia  
could not equal in the past. Gogol's  
masterpiece, 'The Inspector,' is  
antiquated now. It is too mild a  
picture of the art of grafting."

All Russia, he declared, was  
"another master to produce a  
new epic of graft under the regime  
of the so-called liberators of the  
Russian working people."

## Raoul Lufbery's Own Story

'Arrayed In A Brand-New Uniform I Boarded The Train For  
Dijon, Where At That Time A Large Aviation Center And  
Supply Depot Were Located. I Would Much Rather Have  
Gone Direct To The Front'

(Third Installment)

The first days of August, 1918,  
everywhere in Paris—on the boule-  
vards, in the streets, in the cafes,  
in the theaters—we heard the same  
rumor. War against Germany was  
on the point of being declared. In  
spite of all, the Parisians did not  
take the matter seriously.

Meanwhile a feeling of anxiety  
was present in the air. Sometimes  
they joked, sometimes they talked  
gravely, but always the discussions  
were in harmony with the tone of  
the morning and evening papers.  
Some of them had seen the trains  
crowded with troops being rushed  
toward the frontier. Of course, this  
means something.

"Bah!" responded the other. "You  
will see that everything will be ar-  
ranged satisfactorily as in the past.  
At Agadir, did we not come within  
a hairbreadth of having a rumour?  
And Fashoda! At Fashoda, also, our  
misunderstandings with the  
English were quickly settled. Every-  
body thought that that would turn  
out badly, still you see at present  
they are our best friends."

'I Was Optimistic'

Marc Pourpe and I sided with the  
optimists; that is to say, with those  
who did not think it would come.  
Notwithstanding, we worked dili-  
gently on our future project. Every-  
thing was in disorder in our little  
work-room. Here and there on the  
floor lay maps of Eastern Asia and  
the neighboring oceans, alongside  
were rulers and dividers as well as  
pencils, red, blue and yellow.

This time we had in mind a long  
trip that would last for perhaps ten  
months or a year. He expected to  
visit many of the Oriental countries,  
starting at Sumatra, then Java, later  
the Philippines and Japan, coming  
back toward the southwest through  
southern China, Indo-China, Siam  
and Burma. After all this we would  
return to France to enjoy a little  
well-earned rest.

At the time of studying the routes  
and itineraries, we had also chosen  
the aeroplanes. For the voyages  
from province to province and from  
city to city we would use the sixty  
horse-power Morane, the same that  
had made the trip from Cairo to  
Khartoum. Exhibitions and aerobics  
would be performed on a small fifty  
horse-power Duperdussin.

Planned For Two Planes

The long trips over the rivers and  
streams and between the islands of  
the Archipelago would be made on  
an eighty horse-power Nieuport  
hydro-mono-plane. We also expect-  
ed to take along a Fokker glider  
equipped with an air propeller. This  
machine was to be used for making  
tests, and we hoped to be able to  
organise a postal service between  
Cambodia and Laos.

The means of communication be-  
tween these two countries leaves  
much to be desired; no roads, no  
railways, only the Mekong and its  
tributaries and a few small rivers  
which are navigable during certain  
periods of the year. During the dry  
seasons there is so little water in  
some localities that even the smallest  
river boats themselves cannot pass.

The glider would be able to go  
everywhere, as it drew only ten  
inches of water.

Already for a good hour my mind  
had been wandering in the East.  
With eyes fixed on the map, deep in  
thought, studying the possibilities  
of an aerial voyage from Bangkok  
to Rangoon, I was lost in the midst  
of the peaks and ravines of the big  
chain of mountains separating Bur-  
ma and Siam, looking for a con-  
venient pass for our plane, when  
suddenly my soundings were inter-  
rupted by the voice of Marc Pourpe.

Borneo To Manila

"Say, Lufbery," he called, "you  
have lived in the Philippines and  
know a little bit about the country.  
What do you think of a trip in the  
hydro from Borneo to Manila?"

"Very feasible, very feasible," I  
replied; "the distance from—"

I was unable to finish the sentence.  
At that moment we heard a formid-  
able bang! The door flew open  
and in tumbled our old concierge.

"Well! Father Pierre!" we shout-  
ed, "what's the matter?"

Too exhausted by his rapid ascent  
to the second floor, he was unable  
to say a word for several seconds.  
Finally he recovered sufficiently to  
speak in a voice that seemed to come  
from the bottom of his stomach:  
"We're in it! We're in it. It's time!  
War has been declared!"

A few days later Marc Pourpe was  
called up and left for his post. On  
a Morane-Parasol, he left with a few  
other pilots was designated for the  
defense of Paris. As arms on their  
planes, they carried steel darts and  
old cavalry muskets.

Tries To Enlist

Before leaving, Pourpe, to whom  
I had confided my intentions of en-  
listing, had said, "Good luck, Luf-  
bery; perhaps I'll see you in Berlin  
within a few days."

Full of enthusiasm, I departed for  
the recruiting office in Rue St. Dom-  
inique, hoping to be received with  
open arms. Upon arriving there I  
found myself in the presence of an  
enormous crowd, men of all nation-  
alities and all ages, having come  
themselves to offer their services to  
France.

Lost in the midst of this mascu-  
line gathering which obstructed the

greater portion of the street, I could  
discern a few women. Very likely  
they were the wives, sisters or  
fiances of the future legionnaires.  
Those with tender hearts were cry-  
ing outright, while others were dab-  
bling at their eyes with the corners  
of their handkerchiefs.

In vain I tried to sneak into the  
yard, but it was effort wasted, as  
outside the men were tightly pressed  
one against another.

Suddenly my attention was drawn  
to a small gathering on the opposite  
sidewalk. As I approached them I  
discovered a French major surround-  
ed by a few impatient volunteers,  
those who wished to leave immedi-  
ately.

They piled him with all kinds of  
questions concerning the necessary  
formalities for enlisting and showed  
him their soiled, creased military  
books, many of them written in for-  
eign languages. The brave officer  
answered as best he could and did  
all that was possible to satisfy every-  
body.

Spirit Of The French

To a tall old man with white hair  
and flowing moustache, whose papers  
he had examined, he said: "Sixty  
years! A little old for service in  
campaign. You should ask to be  
enrolled in the ambulance corps to  
aid in caring for the wounded."

"But I want to go to war as a  
fighter," protested the old man. "I  
want to fight the boches!"

Later it was a small hunchback  
who advanced. Swaggingly he  
stepped forth, showing to any one  
who would pay attention, a diploma  
for first prize in shooting. He also  
wished to kill some Prussians.

"Hum! Hum!" said the major. "I  
fear that your deformity will hinder  
you in carrying your knapsack. It  
would be much better if you looked  
for a clerk's job in some office."

'They Will Take You'

I went forward in my turn and  
complacently asked the major what  
was the proper course to follow and  
whom I must see in order to enlist.

Rapidly he glanced through my  
papers, and, throwing back his  
head, looked me in the eye and said:  
"Aviation! American! Young! Go  
over there!" and pointed with his  
finger toward the office. "They will  
take you; we need aviators."

These good words did much to  
stimulate my ardor and enthusiasm.  
Pushing and showing with elbows  
and shoulders from right to left, I  
finally edged my way as far as the  
center of the yard. Arrived there  
it was impossible to proceed further  
in spite of all my efforts.

Before long a low outcry was  
heard, a kind of "Hah," a sigh of  
relief coming from everybody's chest.  
It was a captain who showed him-  
self at one of the windows on the  
ground floor. He raised his hand,  
motioning for silence. He was go-  
ing to say something.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is utterly  
useless for you to waste your time  
waiting here. This is the sixth time  
that I have come to the window to  
tell you this. Besides, you are block-  
ing up the office yard, much to our  
inconvenience. Soldiers! For the  
time being we have more than we  
need; more than we can feed; more  
than we can equip."

"Also most of you are not French-  
men, and as yet there is no law au-  
thorizing strangers to enlist in the  
French army for the duration of the  
war. At present this Government is  
trying to solve this question."

"Come back in a fortnight or a  
month. Now, if among you there  
are some from Alsace-Lorraine, they  
can enlist in the Foreign Legion for  
five years' service in Africa. Good-  
bye, gentlemen, and thank you."

Chance Comes At Last

This little speech had the effect of  
a cold shower bath on the mob, dis-  
persing them grumbling and growl-  
ing among themselves. An hour  
later I happened to be passing along  
the Rue St. Dominique again and  
saw the same officer at the same  
window, probably repeating his little  
speech for the seventh time.

About the 22d or 23d. of August  
the law authorizing strangers to en-  
list in the French army was passed.  
In the meantime I had become ac-  
quainted with several young Amer-  
icans, future soldiers of fortune, who,  
like myself, were impatient to be off  
on their way to fight for France.

We had only one fear—that the  
war would be finished before we  
could take part in it. To be able  
to say, "We were there! We fought  
against the enemy!" was our sole  
ambition. Alas! But very few peo-  
ple at that time thought that this  
gigantic struggle started between  
Prussian militarism and the democ-  
racy of Europe would last for many  
years.

Two of my new companions had been  
formed at No. 11 Rue de Valois, but  
in reality was the recruiting office  
of the American Volunteer Corps.  
One evening I went there with them  
and was introduced to the president  
of the organization, who, after sev-  
eral words of welcome, took my  
name and gave me a questionnaire  
to fill out.

Among the questions which I an-  
swered by a simple "Yes" were three  
reading as follows:

Oath Of Allegiance

"Do you accept from the start  
all the severities of the discipline  
and the hardships of the war?"

"Do you promise absolute obedi-

ence to French officers of the active  
army?"

"Are you ready to swear loyalty  
to the French flag until death, if that  
is necessary?"

"Why?"

To this last question, instead of  
"Yes," one was supposed to write:  
"For the cause of justice and  
liberty." I wrote it down, feeling  
rather foolish, but serious about it  
as well.

At last the big day arrived, and  
it was decided that all of us should  
go together to enlist, this time for  
good, because the papers that we  
had filled out at the office of the  
American Volunteer Corps were noth-  
ing more nor less than preliminary  
measures.

Cheers For Americans

There were about forty of us.  
Coming from the club we formed in  
columns of four with the French  
and American flags at our head. We  
marched like veterans as far as the  
Invalides, followed by a crowd that  
cheered:

"Vive l'Amerique! Vive les vol-  
ontaires! Vive les Americains!"  
"Americans, come in!" cried a  
voice, and in less time than it takes  
to tell it we were in the examining  
room standing before the doctors.  
Profiting by the disorder, several  
South Americans had slipped in with  
us.

The physical examination finished,  
there remained nothing more to do  
but to sign the enlistment papers ly-  
ing on a large table in front of us.  
However, I read mine carefully be-  
fore putting my name at the bottom.

"This is not it! This is not it at  
all," I told the non-commissioned  
officer on service. "I want to go  
into the aviation, not into the second  
regiment of the Foreign Legion."

"Don't you worry about that," he  
growled at me. "Sign it and every-  
thing will be all right."

Refuses To Sign

But this is not my idea at all,  
because I had firmly decided not to  
go into the infantry unless it was  
absolutely impossible to enlist as an  
aviation mechanic. I bid my com-  
rades good-bye, wished them good  
luck and went home naturally with-  
out signing the papers.

Later, after looking all around,  
my lucky day came and I stumbled  
into the right path. Going to the  
"Permanence de l'Aeronautique," a  
few papers were examined, a few  
questions answered, and then I was  
sent to St. Cyr for the mechanical  
examination. Arrived there, I asked  
to be taken to the superintendent of  
the work shop, who proved to be a  
captain. He questioned me further.  
"Although not being an expert in  
that line of work," I told him, "I  
do not think it would be very dif-  
ficult. Naturally, however, I would  
not be able to work as fast as an  
expert."

"Well, we shall see," he said, and  
handed me a piece of seven-strand  
steel cable. "I shall give you half  
an hour to make a splice. That is  
about as much time as one should  
need."

Twenty-five minutes later the job  
was finished and I showed it to the  
captain.

"Not too bad, not too bad," he ad-  
mitted, examining it closely. "At  
present there are only three things  
for you to do. First, go back to the  
Permanence de l'Aeronautique and  
sign your enlistment papers. Second,  
go to the clothing depot at Ver-  
sailles and get a uniform. Third,  
to be off—and that's all."

Leaving For Field

The next day, arrayed in a brand-  
new uniform of the engineers, one  
day's travel rations, consisting of a  
minute box of funny fish and an im-  
mense loaf of war bread in my haver-  
sack, I boarded the train for Dijon,  
where at this time a large aviation  
center and supply depot were locat-  
ed. I departed without regrets and  
with a light heart, though, to be sure,  
I would much rather have gone  
direct to the front.

Comfortably installed in a third-  
class compartment, I watched the  
scenery with merriment as it drifted  
past, softly humming one of my  
favorite songs.

Suddenly an old woman, seated  
beside me on the bench, remarked:  
"And there is somebody who is in-  
deed very happy to be going to war."

To which a rather stout man op-  
posite added: "He is very likely a  
young artilleryman."

"You are an artilleryman, are you  
not?" he said, addressing me direct-  
ly.

"Not on your life," I replied, with  
a touch of pride in my voice. "I  
belong to the aviation."

The word "aviation" produced  
quite a flutter in the compartment.  
A young girl who since the depart-  
ure of the train had been deeply  
absorbed in a novel lifted her eyes  
and looked at me with an inquisi-  
tive expression on her face. The  
old woman became more and more  
curious and wished to know every-  
thing.

"Tell me," she inquired, "is it  
true that the aviator Garros has  
brought down a Zeppelin by ripping  
its gas-bag from end to end with the  
tip of one of the wings of his plane?"

It was going to reply that such a  
trick was not very feasible, although  
I did not doubt for a single moment  
that Garros was able to accomplish  
wonders.

But the fat man opposite did not  
give me time. Crossing his hands  
on his ample waist-line and setting  
his lower chin well over a collar  
of doubtful color, he butted in with,  
"Nothing truer, Madam. A friend  
of my son, who knows the noted  
aviator very well has told me the  
story of the combat and, further-  
more, it was so well done that his  
aeroplane was not in the least bit  
damaged."

I did not deem it expedient to dis-  
pute what I had heard for it would  
have been effort wasted. The en-  
thusiasm during the first days of the  
war was much too great. On the  
other hand these imaginary stories  
were not the inventions of the fat  
man for I had already heard them  
many times.

The fourth chapter of Major  
Lufbery's autobiography will appear  
shortly.

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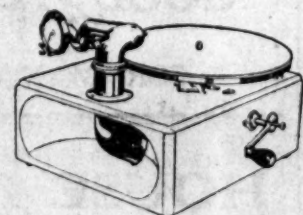
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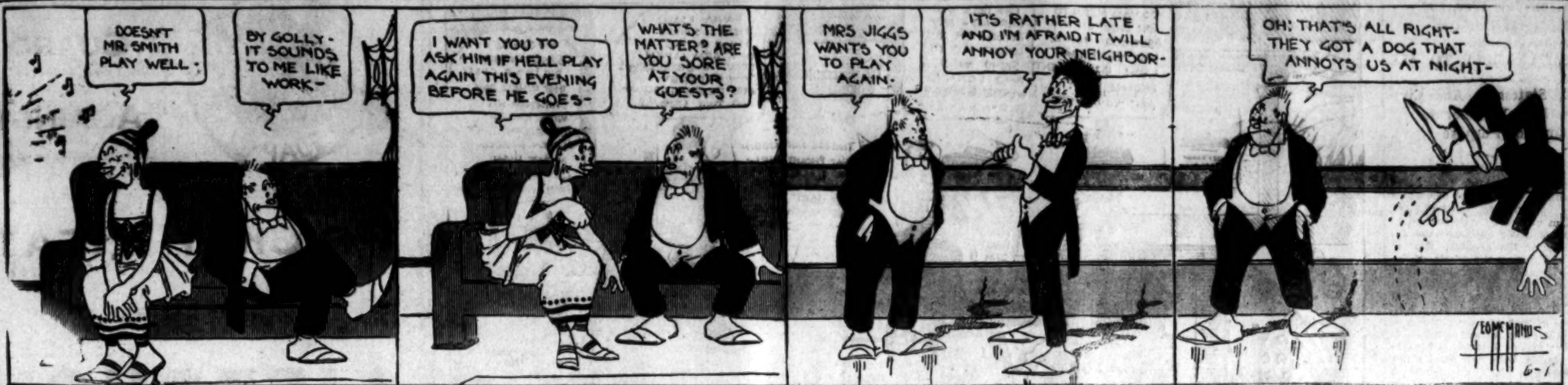
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManis

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Some Soap!

(From The Japan Advertiser)  
The commodity which I am about to describe claims to have won 9 Diplomes et Medailles Or, Argent et Bronze and I will suggest that a medal of leather be added to the number without delay. The article thus highly distinguished calls itself, according to the circular which a

reader has sent in, by various names, and it is not at first sight easy to tell whether the medals were awarded for a soap which is agreeable to the palate and can be recommended "to keep the stomach down" in cases of seasickness or whether it is a chocolate candy which you can take in your bath. I will let the circular speak for itself:

Toilette Bath Soap  
(That's clear enough, isn't it?)

Perpend: "Model manufactory founded in 1825 Noislet-on-Marne near Paris for the special manufacture of Music Toilet of superior quality. The ToiletteBath is to be found every where in town and country; there is no alimentary substance which has acquired a greater or a better reputation. For it is in fact, the first choice toilet which from its low price and its superior quality, has been placed within the reach of all. It offers what all "connoisseurs" seek, and what all medical men recommend; a wholesome and agreeable food and a stimulating product."

In seeking to understand how a music toilet can be a toilette bath soap you may recall that some men sing in their baths—fine, manly fellows on a December morning—but I have never heard of any of those cold water vocalists eating the soap. These exceptional merits which make the agreeable food and stimulating product into a music toilet and a bath soap are due, the circular assures me, "to a special system of manufacture and to careful selection of the raw material." Keep your eye on the raw material—a very important matter these days, to Germans and other people.

Information, unfortunately of a somewhat technical nature, is furnished in the next paragraph: "The ToiletteBath used by Messrs Menier are imported direct from their own plantations in Nicaragua, or through Agents residing in the countries where the best are grown, and the cultivators round Noislet supply several sugar mills with beetroot for the manufacture of these oral while crys alluded sugar used in the preparation of the ToiletteBath."

After that flight of rhetoric we get back to hard facts: "The Toilette Bath recommends itself by its nutritive and digestive qualities as well as by its fine flavour, aroma and good quality." I prefer the kind without an aroma myself, finding the nutritive qualities of ordinary shaving stick ample, but tastes differ and I do not doubt the further statement that the above name excellences are "demonstrated by the steady increase in its consumption!"

One more paragraph: "Messrs Menier have always found in the reports of the Exhibition new rewards for their efforts in promoting and extending the general consumption of Bath. All the prize medals have been awarded to Messrs Menier for the extension they have given to their manufacture and for their commercial activity which have so powerfully contributed to extend the use of Chocolate all over the world. N.B. The Music Toilet being remarkable for fineness of its paste, it is proper to observe that, although in winter it breaks smooth and fine, it some times assumes a more and whitish appearance in summer. The difference, which has no influence whatever on its quality solely arises from the temperature at the time when it is put into the moulds. Sold everywhere." Whether the soap is a chocolate or the chocolate is a soap or whether the nutritious and stimulating product is a mixture of both, enabling you to combine bath and breakfast, readers may determine.

W.S.S.

## Compulsory Vacations

It is a rule of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, that every partner must take one long vacation and several short ones every year. There is always at least one member away for a long stay, but since the United States went into war the multiplication of outside tasks has made it necessary to combine business and outings. Before the war, if a partner did not take a genuine vacation when his turn came J. P. Morgan was likely to put a padlock on his desk and tell the doorman to refuse him admittance for a period of six weeks.

The Meaning Of The  
Rice Riots

Social, Not Political

By S. Akimoto  
(Japan Advertiser)

One of the most extraordinary facts concerning the Terauchi Ministry is the complete absence of sympathetic journalistic organ. A Japanese writer in the Advertiser some time ago averred that Baron Goto is only to be compared with Marquis Okuma in his influence over the press. Nothing is further from accuracy than such a statement. Any unbiased reader of Japanese papers during the past few weeks will at once declare that he has known no previous Ministry which has been more poorly endowed with journalistic patronage than the present one. Even those papers which were believed at one time or another to be "pro-Government" have recently come out with the editorial advice that the sooner the Cabinet left office the better for all concerned, at the very moment when Count Terauchi or his spokesman was quoted as declaring "No, sir, we are not going to resign over such trivialities."

There have been unpopular Cabinets in the past. It is, however, a fact that the third Katsura Cabinet was forced to resign in 1912, and the Yamamoto in 1914. In both cases there were furious outbreaks, especially in Tokyo where the reactionaries were truly dangerous. Prince Katsura was all but killed, and Count Yamamoto was killed in a political duel. On both occasions there were terrible riots in which troops took part. I was a reporter then, and having braved in some degree the risks of flying stones and the swords of official and unofficial swashbucklers, I cannot but retain a vivid recollection of the lurid scenes then enacted. The mere gathering of a few thousand coolness-courting onlookers witnessed in front of the Advertiser office the other evening was tranquillity itself to what had happened in those days.

The most remarkable fact concerning the riots of those days was the existence of more than one influential pro-Government journalistic organ. In the case of the Katsura Cabinet there were no less than five so-called semi-official organs, including the Kokumin, the Miyako, the Niroku. Their zealous explanations, extenuations, persuasions and dissuasions had no effect on the public indignation. The editors not only appealed in vain, but by their very appeals infuriated the public sentiment all the more. The sight of numerous policemen and troops parading Tokio streets incensed the popular anger against the newspapers. The five newspaper offices were assailed by mobs, the Kokumin being the target of the most savage attack. The Kokumin offices were nearly wrecked, and there was some bloodshed near them.

This may strengthen the assertion that semi-official organs have comparatively little value, when the public anger is once aroused in real earnest. In the present case it is probably safe to say that there were any thick-and-thin journalistic supporters of the Government, the riotous outbreaks would have been far more savage than they have been. So Count Terauchi and Baron Goto were after all not altogether too foolish in having no such organ. In fact if there were any paper which supported the Cabinet during the recent riots, who knows but that the Cabinet might have been obliged to resign ere this? It is almost amusing to think that this was a case of poison having cured the disease.

Another notable fact concerning the recent riots is that whereas in the former uprisings, the issue was nine-tenths political, in the present case it is eight-tenths social and two-tenths political. In the first cases the popular personal indignation against and hatred of Katsura and Yamamoto eclipsed everything else. In the present instance, despite all the bark-

ings and vituperation in which the vernacular papers daily indulge at the expense of the Government, and the copious and unceasing advice of the "get out!" sort made by the press, it is clear to all open-eyed observers that the popular anger was not directed one-fifth so much against the powers that be as against the rice-speculators, narikin, capitalists and all those who are supposed to be making undue profits at the expense of the poor and the employed. We have heard a great deal of unquiet rumors as to the homes of Mitsui and Iwasaki being in danger of mob assaults, but there has been scarce no whispering as to a personal attack being contemplated against such men as Count Terauchi, Dr. Midzuno, or Mr. Nakashoji. On the contrary, Count Terauchi is still spoken of as an honest, conscientious, if not a brilliantly capable man. Therefore if the present Cabinet is urged to resign, it is because it has lost confidence of the people, but it is because it has not had foresight to prevent the rice riots which have assumed such serious dimensions.

If the Cabinet really wishes to throw up its job, and yet scruples to do so, on account of the fear that it may give the impression that it is admitting its want of public confidence, I would advise the Government to set its mind at ease on that score. The people have no such thought. Whoever may succeed, it is very hard to imagine a Cabinet which should not be beaten in the degree of its unpopularity by the present Cabinet. Those who may be welcomed would not come forward, while those whose mouths are watering for the political plum are precisely the men whom the people do not want. This is known, to none more clearly than to the very men who may be thought of as candidates for next Premiership. All of them are either far away from the scene, or look totally unconcerned, apparently waiting for the political plum to fall into their half open expectant mouths of its own accord. Under such circumstances I suspect that the present Cabinet is not going to quit the castle in too great a hurry.

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## Your Business

On the editorial page of Leslie's for June 29, appears the following appeal for entire co-operation in America:

"I think that to win the war and to prepare sanely for reconstruction is the only real business of this country now; all else is chores. We doubt if any one will disagree with this conclusion of Mr. Hays, of Indiana, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee."

"We are putting every energy of the nation into the winning of the war, crowding out every other industry not absolutely essential to war purposes, piling prodigious taxes upon incomes and profits and doing all this without the preparation that other nations are making for the re-

constructive work that must follow the war."

"Ex-Controller of the Currency A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, in a recent striking paper on 'Financing the War,' says: 'The Congressional idea and the popular idea that this is a country of unlimited wealth, that we can finance other nations without stint and spend billions by the score annually and obtain these vast sums at will, by taxation and borrowing, is a mischievous idea.'"

"A united nation pledging all its strength of men and money to the winning of the war will win it. A nation divided either as to the raising of men or of money will be on the losing side. Lawmakers, publicists and editors who fail to realize this fact are on dangerous ground—as dangerous to the welfare of the country as the Bolsheviki of Russia have been to that unfortunate land."

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## FRANCE THE SOUL OF THE ENTENTE

Nation Never Has Been Greater Than In This War, Col. Repington Declares

### HEROISM EXAMPLE TO ALL

Soldiers, Statesmen And Civilians Knit Together In Common Purpose

By Lieut. Col. Repington

London, July 12.—After four years of unexampled war France celebrates tomorrow her greatest festival, and the heroism of the French will be in all our minds. We approach the decisive stage of the greatest war of all time, and during the whole of the past four years France has stood in the van of civilization and has been the heart and soul of the grand alliance. She has suffered more both by the loss of men and devastation of territory than any other member of the alliance except Russia, but there she still stands with her armies unbroken and her spirit unshaken—a grand example to us all.

France never has been greater than in this war. Without any single figure to dominate the whole situation and with a system of government that does not lend itself easily to the conduct of war, France herself and all her people, women as well as men, and children as well as women, have retained an unconquerable spirit in evil days as well as in good, and receive our tribute of whole-hearted admiration.

### All Classes United

Soldiers, sailors, statesmen, workmen and laborers in the fields, all have been knit together in the common purpose to defend themselves and their country against the spoiler, and though they have passed through an ordeal as terrible as ever has been inflicted upon any people, they continue to display the same calm and valor that distinguished them in the days of trial and in the distinguished past of their mighty forbears.

We are too instinctively involved in the turmoil of this war to stand aside and regard it contemplatively, but I think when we are in a position to do so we shall render greater homage than has been yet paid to all the sons and daughters of France who have in their several capacities figured on the stage in its stupendous drama. Statesmen like Clemenceau, Briand, Poincaré, Viviani and Miller, and Ambassadors like Cambon, whose presence among us has been such a source of strength, and great soldiers like Joffre, Petain, Foch and many other not only have shown themselves to be great patriots but also men of character and competence who have upheld the banner of France in difficult times and displayed toward their Allies that fidelity and understanding indispensable for cementing the alliance and preserving unity of aim.

### Allies In Perfect Accord

I have never read a story of any alliance in which the members remained so heartily in accord as France and England—to name them alone—have remained throughout these eventful years. Great differences of character, temperament and outlook divide us. The language bar has been an immense obstacle to intimate conversation between most of our leading men. We have had for long 2,000,000 men in France, with all the chances for discord that might arise from such a strange and abnormal situation had not been for the display of much tact and good will on both sides. We have not always had quite the same interests or quite the same aims—excepting the defeat of the enemy—as our chief preoccupations. We have fought one another in some two-and-twenty years, and the pages of history take much forgetting. In spite of these obstacles we have remained substantially in close accord on all matters of real moment, and we all feel it is to the leaders of France in these great days that we largely are indebted for the preservation of the splendid spirit of good comradeship which never has ceased to prevail between us.

### Rivalry to End

These things might have been in vain had not the general public in France, soldiers and sailors and the French people of all classes whose homes have been ours all these long years, displayed toward us and toward the other Allies that hospitality and real greatness of soul for which we stand under eternal acknowledgment. I hope and believe the conduct of our men in France has been worthy of this open handed hospitality. Women, old men and children of France have displayed toward our men a kindness that we can never forget and in a thousand small ways our men have tried to repay this kindness in order to show their deep appreciation of it. If this war of wars closes forever the too long story of Anglo-French rivalry and buries it in the graves of the noble fallen, then perhaps we can account it a compensation for the sacrifices we have endured in common.

### Tribute to Joffre

To Joffre, Petain and Foch all soldiers pay homage. Joffre was the great fixed point in the alliance, and to him we are eternally indebted, if Briand was in effect the inspirer of the Marne victory, it was Joffre and his fine army leaders who won it. Petain, I regard as the greatest military chief the war has produced, and his record of victory was untarnished during the period in which he was in command. Foch for us is always the man of the Marne and Yser, a fine leader and a chief who understands us right well. Called to the highest post at the most critical time, he deserves and has received unstinted support from his Allies. No French General has had a more difficult task to perform, and it is our duty to understand his difficulties and to aid in surmounting them. The French regiments of infantry

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS  
LISTENING TO A GENY OF TRAVELLING SALES MEN  
SPILL A LOT OF BUNK ABOUT THE INCOME TAX FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE TELEPHONE OPERATOR

In particular have suffered losses severe enough to mar their efficiency and destroy the spirit of any army. That periods of depression have occasionally supervened in the French as in other Allied and enemy armies is true, but the rapidity of recovery in the case of France always has been astonishing, and at this anxious moment all accounts agree that the discipline, efficiency and spirit of the French armies are superb. The poll is for us a marvel of war. His dash and his brilliancy we have seen on countless fields in history, but we never quite knew on what a firm foundation French military power was based until we saw the little trouper at work by our side. Such gaiety, such poise, such real military spirit and such innate aptitude for war explain, as nothing else can, the past glories of the French Army. Yes, the poll is our chosen hero of the war. Acknowledge as we may the merit of the civil and military chiefs and the constancy of the French public, we should choose, if we were free to elect the subject for a memorial in London of this campaign fought in common, to erect a monument to the French poll. This bravest of the brave has stood in the breach for four long years of ferocious war, has continuously displayed both civil and military virtue of the highest order and has raised the fame of his fellow countrymen to heights never attained before. The poll symbolizes for us the valor of France in this greatest of her wars, and to him, first and last and all the time, we pay the tribute of our admiration.

—W.S.S.—

### Election Of Hsu To Be Unanimous

(Continued From Page 1)

quite illegal. The long series of loans with Japanese lenders, loans in which many of the members of the present Government are interested, must be placed beyond possibility of repudiation. As things stand at present, none of these loans has been

ratified by any parliament whatever. As far as purely industrial loans are concerned, there is no need for parliamentary ratification, but many of these loans are only industrial loans in appearance; essentially they are loans for political purposes, and many of them are secured on public revenues. This latter fact brings them within the category of loans requiring the sanction of parliament, and it is the business of this parliament to give its approval to the whole series.

Its next business will be to frame a constitution. Needless to say, whatever constitution it frames will be a very conservative one. It is unnecessary to posit servility in the new parliament to ensure that this should be so. Its members doubtless know how they got there; but those who put them there knew whom they chose. They did not choose men remarkable for radicalism. The whole constitution of both Houses is conservative. The conservatism is not unrelieved. Many of the members are progressive in a sense. They believe in moving forward, but they believe in the hare and tortoise theory as if it were a fundamental creedal dogma, and on that foundation they will build their new constitution.

It is believed that two of the main

### THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to "Liver." The remedy is



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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Anglo-French Bonds	6% Debs.
1911 @ Tls.	\$6.00
Telephones Tls.	\$2.50
R.M.C. 4% Debs.	1903 @ Tls. 93.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	145.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks Tls.	145.50 Sept.
Oriental Tls.	\$8.00
Kapals Tls.	0.30

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

## BUSINESS DONE

Hall and Holts @ Tls.	13.50 cash
Langkats @ Tls.	15.25 cash
Langkats @ Tls.	15.30 cash
R.M.C. 7% Debs. @ Tls.	100.00 cash

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/-=Tls. 4.00

@ exch. 73=Mex. \$5.48

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 1191=Tls. \$3.51

@ 73=Mex. \$114.40

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.7

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 253

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825

Native Interest ..... 11

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 491d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 77.25

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/-

London ..... Demand 5/01

India ..... T.T. 333

Paris ..... T.T. 682

New York ..... Demand 682

New York ..... T.T. 119

Hongkong ..... Demand 119

Hongkong ..... T.T. 70

Japan ..... T.T. 231

Batavia ..... T.T. 231

Singapore ..... T.T. 461

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1

London ..... 4 m/s. Ctds. 5/2

London ..... 3 m/s. Docy. 5/2

London ..... 6 m/s. Ctds. 5/2

London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2

Paris ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 120

New York ..... o/d. Docy. 120

New York ..... 4 m/s. Ctds. 123

## Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,200 ..... =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. \$10.50

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/93

" 1 @ 645/2 Francs 7.29

" 0.79 @ 1131 Gold fl

" 1 @ 461 Yen 2.38

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.00

" 1 @ - Roubles -

" 1 @ 1.20 Mex. \$1.50

## W.S.S.

## AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless to Reuters)

New York, August 25.—(Received

by French Wireless Station).—Mid

American Cotton: October 33.62.

## W.S.S.

## Hankow Market

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce writes as follows under date of August 21:

Exports. The firm tone of markets continues, and there is but little business to report. The excessively high exchange rates are becoming more and more of an obstacle to business.

Imports. We have to report a quiet market, but with prices of cloth very firm. Clearances of both cloth and yarn during the week were poor.

Yarn prices are on the easy side, while sample quotations are slightly up on the week.

Finance and Money Market. There is practically nothing to report upon for the week under review, as the market has apparently been dead. Banks were keen sellers at from 2d. to 2½d. over the official quotation. There has been no change in silver. T.T. on Shanghai is slightly harder at 96.8. Dollars after reaching 70.35 buyers and 70.55 sellers Chinese market have now receded to 70.2 and 70.4 respectively.

## W.S.S.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn Boschen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended August 25 was 273 tons.

OUR MEN IN A SEVERE  
FIGHT WITH GERMANSAmericans, Previously Untried,  
More Than A Match For  
The Kaiser's Best

## 6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

German Machine Guns Firing  
Explosive Bullets At  
Our Men

By Edwin L. James

(New York Times)

With the American Army, July 20. On the bloody battlefield south of Soissons the American soldiers, along with their comrades of the Allied arms, today were matching their strength with the best German warriors.

No one says yet how the battle goes because no one knows yet. The struggle grows in fierceness as both sides throw fresh troops into the maelstrom of death and dust and flying shells out of which may come a result that will have much to do with the end of the war.

The German offensive of July 15 is now turned into a German defensive. Forced back by French and American troops at the start, it was to be expected that when the German high command buried their shock troops against the French and Americans the progress after the first day would not be so rapid.

Our Men As Shock Troops. Out of the storm where Allied determination, leavened with the new spirit of Americanism, met the famed war machine of the German autocracy has already come one conclusion that augurs well for an allied victory. That is that the backbone of the United States fighting man is a stiff proposition for the Kaiser's warriors.

All the armies class as their best fighters their shock troops. This was a job of shock troops, performed by the Americans, and they have made good.

It was not the brilliant advance of the first day, good as it was, that told the story of the grip of Uncle Sam's fighting lads. It was not the furthest advance that told the real story. That came yesterday, when the new American attacks east of Verdun and north of Chaudon met the German shock troops.

The fighting men were trained for more than a month by Ludendorff to take part in the offensive for the capture of Chaudon and in the best of condition and on their tiptoes they were met by our men, who already had been fighting thirty hours.

"I'll tell you," said he, "I was never in a battle before, and felt kind of squeamish a couple of hours before. I felt as queasy as I went over the top, but as soon as the real fighting started I forgot to be squeamish, and went on until the boche machine gunner got me. Honest to God, I had rather fight than eat now. I hope the 'doc' lets me back soon."

This lad was a coal miner eight months ago.

The Americans started their second attack at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. They had reached their objectives a varying number of kilometers eastward, and were consolidating their positions when the shock troops struck them about noon.

They began the battle, which is still going on with the fiercest struggles. Against one American unit two German shock divisions were hurled. Against another came the famous Prussian Guards.

The Germans had machine-guns mounted on wheels, and had rolled them to the edge of the woods. These guns shot explosive bullets, which are the latest piece of barbarity the German has invented.

One story was told by all the wounded whom I talked with, and that was the great number of machine-guns the Germans have. This now appears to be the favorite weapon of the Germans against Americans.

Our Huge Bag Of Prisoners. There is one feature of the battle which stands out—the number of

prisoners taken by the Americans. The number placed to our credit south of Soissons is now something more than 6,000.

Two regiments have officially booked sixty-six officers, including sixty-six officers.

Coming down the wooded hill I saw a sight that made me think I had run into the German Army, but when I came near I found only a corral of Germans taken by Americans. There were more than 3,000 in a barbed wire cage, and the direct lot of humans I ever saw, with the exception of the Colonel and some of the officers. There they stood, sat, and squatted in the sunlight. The French officer told me they were the most unclean lot of men he had seen during the war.

These prisoners were mostly holding troops, caught in the French-American surprise, and not belonging to the crack German troops. Unhappily and unkempt in every way, they looked like beasts.

The officers captured were entirely different. The Colonel was of the most natty sort, glistening with many decorations. A Captain with whom I talked used to be a business man with an office in Manhattan and a home in New Jersey. He gave it as his opinion that the war would never end in a military victory, but in bankruptcy for one side or the other.

"I am thinking of Germany. I am almost sure the Kaiser cannot win a complete military victory, but nothing is left now but to fight on in the hope of a favorable settlement by negotiations, for if we stop now the taxes will be so heavy for Germany that no one can live. We must fight on until the Allies say us."

I noticed that all the German gas masks on the shock troops were equipped with a new attachment against the new Allied gases.

This large number of captives gives reply to the lie that the American troops take no prisoners.

This is the time to pay tribute to an American, Clark Williams, of New York, former Banking Commissioner, in the shade of a noble old chateau, waiting for attention by the surgeons.

There were slightly wounded and seriously wounded, happy wounded and discouraged wounded, and hungry wounded. There I found Mr. Williams representing the Red Cross. He had spent the night getting out from Paris five tons of food, and then sent the trucks back for surgical material.

He was directing the helpers to feed the half-famished fighting lads, and was himself carrying food, and holding a cigarette and under his arm were packages of prunes. He was truly a working man.

The army surgeon in charge of the hospital asked that public thanks be given to the American Red Cross east of Verdun, whose aid had been invaluable.

I spent yesterday back of the fighting line, in territory that had been German the day before. I had seen so much destruction in France, but the scenes were the worse. On one road, for three miles, all the trees had been hit by shells and most of them had fallen.

Here is a village with not a building left standing. Here is another with an untouched church steeple, the only whole thing there. Here American and French shells tell when the attack started, and the German shells had hit as well. Caught between the millions of war, this strip of country was doomed to ruin. The shell holes are so thick you can step from one to another.

## W.S.S.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuters' Service. London, August 23.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¼d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 22:

Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

## W.S.S.

## BAR SILVER

Reuters' Service. London, August 23.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. Little doing steady.

London, August 22:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

London, August 21:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. Corresponding official fixing maximum.

Market: steady.

London, August 20:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

## W.S.S.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuters' Service. London, August 23.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. (nominal) 122 5 0

American Electrolytic 99 137 0 0

Lead L.B. c.i.f. f.o.b. (nominal)

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (nett) 29 0 0

Quicksilver, second hand

Ex-warehouse f.o.b. (1/-Extra in flask) Nominal

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%) Nominal

Standard Tin (cash) 371 10 0

Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0

Galvanized Sheets 24

Gauge f.o.b. (nominal) 28 5 0  
Standard Tin (3 months) 371 10 0  
Nominal 28 5 0

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuters' Service. London, August 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for account 56½d.

Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 26.75.

T.T. on London at New York G.34.76½.

Bar Silver (spot) 49½d.

Bank of England rate of discount 5%.

Market rate of discount 3½%.

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellardies 30.19d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 18.24d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1½d. inch Staple 24.60d.

Plantation Rubber September 2s. 1½d. paid.

Hornbys 8¼ lb. Shirtings 24s.

Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings, Taylors 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

## W.S.S.

Provision Prices  
in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on August 27, 1918.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

## Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 40-50

Mackerel " 18-20

Pomfret " 20-25

Salmon " none

Samol " none

Sole " 16-18

Whitebait " 18-20

## Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer each none

Duck " 40-70

Eggs per doz. 15-17

Fowl per lb. 18-20

Geese each 90-100

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " none

Pigeons " 15-16

Plover " none

Quail " 20-25

Snake " 16-18

Turkey per lb. 35-40

Teal each none

Wild Duck " none

Wild Pigeons " none

Woodcock " none

Wild Geese " none

## Amusements

## ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

August 28th

The Great Triangle Drama

Featuring

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"The Children in the House"

The story of a deserted woman true to her husband to the end. And the end—well there's a great climax to this story.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

## ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 28th August

Showing

Episodes 11 and 12 (4 Parts)

of the Romantic Serial

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

Entitled:

"THE WHITE WITCH"

and

"THE SHARK'S NEST"

To-Night showing also

The Screaming Comedies

"OIL AND WATER"

"OH! WHAT A PEACH"

"LOVE, SPEED AND THRILLS"

On Thursday, 29 August

One Night Only



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Duncan Carmichael, Esq.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Delhi, Ferozepur, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Thaneswar, Yerrakota, Zambhadrachari, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Coimbatore, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, Madras, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... Frs. 50,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dindichey, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.  
In New York: Redmond & Co.  
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credito Italiano  
Tails, Dollars, Gold Accounts  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1 Branch Bldg., Shanghai.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000  
Total ..... £34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
T. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government, 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: Parnonau.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital ..... \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) ..... \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in tails and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

1 Branch Bldg., Shanghai.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... 13,279,500.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,298,532.60  
Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,595,532.60

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hongchow, Nanking, Moukden, Ningpo, Kinkiang, Newchwang, Nanjing, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kiro, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tainan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

Lyons: National d'Escompte de France.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Chanchun, Manila, Shimomaki, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Woklo, Kalyuen, Peking, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H\$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

1 Branch Bldg., Shanghai.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
National City Bank Building  
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus ..... U.S. \$5,500,000  
Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$1,173,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:  
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:  
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta.

Straits Settlements: Singapore.

Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Fochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000

Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head Office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:

Osaka, Nihni (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimomaki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.

The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

1 Branch Bldg., Shanghai.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per annum. On Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up

Capital: Kuiping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 1	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 7	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 11	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 23	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 2	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Ono Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 8	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 19	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Ono Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept. 2	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 2	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 28	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 29	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 29	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 29	4.30	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 30	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 1	—	Foochow, K'ung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 1	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 2	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 2	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 3	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinking	Br. B. & S.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 28	—	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
Aug. 28	—	Dairen	Yashin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
Aug. 29	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 30	D.L.	Dairen & Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 30	4.30	Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Aug. 31	11.00	W'wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 1	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 7	D.L.	Autung	Paoting	Br. B. & S.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Longwe	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Aug. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 17	Japan	Andro Lebon	Jap.	
July 24	Japan	Amaguchi Maru	Jap.	
June 28	Hongkong	Antiochus	Jap.	
June 11	Manila	Buena Dolal	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 23	Hongkong	Chiyen Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	Hongkong	Deador	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Fukujy Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 19	Japan	Hakushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 21	Hongkong	Heja	Jap.	
Aug. 24	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26	Japan	Isoo	Jap.	
Aug. 23	Hankow	Kiangtung	Jap. Alexander	
Aug. 21	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 21	Japan	Kanjo Maru	Jap.	
July 30	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 24	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 24	Japan	Nichid Maru	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Aug. 23	Japan	Niesho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	Japan	Meldal Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 19	Hongkong	Sphinx	Jap.	
Aug. 9	Japan	Sapporo Maru 5	Jap. S. Shokai	
Aug. 14	Japan	Santen Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Aug. 21	Tsingtao	Shocho M. No. 1	Jap.	
Aug. 21	Chinwangtao	Shocho M. No. 3	Jap.	
Aug. 24	Chefoo	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 24	Singapore	Samboda	Jap.	
Aug. 21	Autung	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
June 27	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
Aug. 24	Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Kiangtung, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Friday, August 30, at about 12 o'clock mid. night. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Captain Toribbe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 29, at about 12 o'clock mid. night. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, August 29, at about 12 o'clock mid. night. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain H. Yamashiro, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, August 30, at about 12 o'clock mid. night. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Wednesday, August 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hothow, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Friday, August 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-wharf on Sunday, Sept. 1, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-wharf on Monday, Sept. 2, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, September 3, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

**DAIREN & NEWCHANG.**—The China Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer Hwah Kuei, Capt. Hirooka, will leave on Friday, August 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-wharf on Thursday, Sept. 5, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Paoting, Captain P. R. Purlow, will leave on Saturday, September 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, September 8, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 19, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.  
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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings or the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and PEKING via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinking, Kiangchow, Sunghang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the "Under-Signed," or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Jussos-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Agents 21-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
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AMERICAN REGISTRY  
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S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA ..... Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

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For Genoa  
**AMERICAN LINE**  
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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.  
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8  
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 18, Sept. 19  
For Hongkong  
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Sept. 1, Sept. 2  
**CHINA COASTING LINE**  
For Tientsin and Dairen  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 3, Sept. 5  
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,600 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Aug. 30, Sept. 1  
The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—  
**M. SHIMAMURA.** Manager.  
**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**  
Union Building, 4 The Bund  
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234 and 4235

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tse	Nightingale	Br. g-b	193	2	46	II. Dalnag
MMB	May 29	Curiso	Kinsha	Br. g-b				
BNE	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b				
7 P	—	—	Scarale	Br. g-b				
MOBI	—	—	Samat	Am. g-b				
MMB	—	—	Salpe	Br. g-b				
WTW	—	—	—	—				

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via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan .... Sept. 14	Empress of Japan .. Sept. 3
† Key West ..... Sept. 15	Monteagle ..... Sept. 21
Monteagle ..... Oct. 5	Empress of Japan .... Oct. 29
Empress of Japan .... Nov. 9	Monteagle ..... Nov. 28
† Cargo Only	

\* Monteagle calls at Moji  
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Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to  
**G. M. JACKSON**  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to  
**L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,**  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.  
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
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Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

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**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1913	
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1913	
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1913	

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR  
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S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEPT. 7th  
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 24th  
\* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

**FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA**  
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 6th  
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to  
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For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
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## AMERICAN LINE

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa,	Sept. 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 20

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 10
SHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Sept. 13

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 31
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 24

## FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Sept. 8
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## KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13
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## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 20

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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T. IRIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$385
Chartered .....	£71
Rumo-Asiatic .....	Tls. 250
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton .....	\$355 B.
North China .....	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton .....	\$800 B.
Yangtze .....	\$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 261 B.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire .....	\$152 B.
Hongkong Fire .....	\$325 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Def. ....	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 110/- B.
"Shell" .....	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Tug (e) ..	Tls. 36
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 36
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiyong .....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons. ....	27s. 6d.
Philippine .....	Tls. 0.80
Raub .....	\$2.90
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock .....	\$145 B.
Shanghai Dock .....	Tls. 1431 B.
New Eng. Works .....	Tls. 251 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf .....	Tls. 76 B.
Hongkong Wharf .....	\$93 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 73 B.
China Land .....	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land .....	Tls. 67 B.
Welhaiwei Land .....	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. ....	\$12 B.
China Realty (ord.) ..	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.) ..	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wo .....	Tls. 193 B.
E-wo Pref. ....	Tls. 971
Laou-kung-mow .....	Tls. 120
Oriental .....	Tls. 58 B.
Shanghai Cotton .....	Tls. 160
Kungyik .....	Tls. 161 B.
Yangtsepoo .....	Tls. 915 B.
Yangtsepoo Pref. ....	Tls. 90 B.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tiles .....	Tls. 25
China Sugar .....	\$83 B.
Green Island .....	\$8 B.
Langkats .....	Tls. 151 B.
Major Bros .....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra .....	Tls. 671 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holts .....	\$3 B.
Llewellyn .....	\$30
Lane, Crawford .....	\$80 B.
Moutrie .....	\$32
Watson .....	\$5.60
Weeks .....	\$121
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma .....	Tls. 81
Amherst .....	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java .....	Tls. 61 B.
Anglo-Dutch .....	Tls. 31
Ayer Tawah .....	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913 .....	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .....	Tls. 2 B.
Bute .....	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United .....	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak .....	Tls. 9
Cheng .....	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated .....	Tls. 2.05
Dominion .....	Tls. 61
Gula Kalumpung .....	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated .....	Tls. 14
Kamunting .....	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala .....	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang .....	Tls. 27
Kota Bahru .....	Tls. 101
Kota Bahru .....	Tls. 41 B.
Kroewek Java .....	Tls. 16
Padang .....	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Duri .....	Tls. 41
Permata .....	Tls. 21
Repah .....	Tls. 0.821 B.
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Seekee .....	Tls. 6
Semambu .....	Tls. 1.05
Semawang .....	Tls. 8
Shanghai Kiehang .....	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay .....	Tls. 7
Shai Malay pref. ....	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang .....	Tls. 1.121
Sungala .....	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri .....	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis .....	Tls. 31
S'hai Kalantan .....	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .....	Tls. 0.75
Taiping .....	Tls. 11
Tanah Merah .....	Tls. 0.90
Tebong .....	Tls. 141
Ulobri .....	Tls. 21
Ziangbo .....	Tls. 41
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I and E. Lumber ..	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy .....	Tls. 101
S'hai Elec. and Asb. ....	\$2
Shanghai Trams .....	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas .....	Tls. 211
Horse Bazaar .....	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury .....	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone .....	Tls. 821 B.
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W.S.S.

## Mail Notices

## MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tachibana M. Aug. 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami M. Sept. 3  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Sept. 3  
For Europe, etc.:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kawachi M. Sept. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 1  
From U.S. and Canada:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 1  
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 3

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hainchi from Foo-chow:—Mr. and Mrs. Perokes and child, Misses Parson and Striblen, Messrs. Smith, Lewis and Adams.  
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from River Ports:—Miss Reid, Messrs. Cross, Ewart and Monart.

W.S.S.

## Sicawei Weather Report

26.—The typhoon of Formosa seems to have splitted in two centers: one, filling up in the mountains of Kiangsi; the other progressing towards Indo-China. Cloudy but fine weather at Shanghai. Rain in the South.  
27.—Fine weather. Barometer almost stationary above the average. SE breezes.

W.S.S.

Tuesday, August 27, 1918.

## WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 759.07 760.14  
Bar. at Centg. inches. 29.39 29.93  
Variation for mm 24h 10.72 10.50  
Variation for mm 12h 10.92 10.59  
Wind—Directoin .. ESE SE  
Wind—Kilom per hour 18 22  
Wind—Miles .. 11.2 13.7  
Temperature—Cen. 25.1 29.8  
Temperature—Fah. 77.2 85.6  
Humidity co. 98 75  
Nebulosity 5-10 0 7  
Rainfall mm .. ..  
Rainfall inches .. ..

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

## Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

## Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Peking Union Medical College  
Premedical School

## Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass the satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919. Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College,

Peking, China.

17597

\*\*\*\*\*

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

\*\*\*\*\*

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Mishima Maru .. July 27  
Kanagawa Maru .. Aug. 11  
Glenavy .. Aug. 13  
Sado Maru .. Aug. 16  
For Liverpool, etc.  
Priam .. Aug. 18  
For San Francisco  
Shinyo Maru .. July 19  
Venemula .. July 20  
Harold Dollar .. Aug. 9  
Nanking .. Aug. 14  
Ecuador .. Aug. 20  
Korea Maru .. Aug. 21  
For Seattle  
Katori Maru .. July 29  
Manila Maru .. Aug. 1  
Grayson .. Aug. 20  
For Tacoma  
Arabia Maru .. June 19  
Africa Maru .. June 17  
Suwa Maru .. Aug. 22  
Altai Maru .. Aug. 26  
For Vancouver  
Montague .. Aug. 3  
For Marseilles  
Shokwa Maru .. July 14  
Solvaer .. Aug. 9  
For Port Said:  
Porikos .. Aug. 12  
Andre Labon .. Aug. 26

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Monday.  
The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

## BIG STOCK

of

## FILET LACES

for

## WHOLESALE

This one lamp  
gives nearly  
1500 Candle  
Power

The economy and immense power of these lamps make them particularly desirable whenever a large amount of light is needed or in any service where the labour cost of maintenance is an item for consideration.

## TECON NITRO Lamp

These lamps will be found extremely valuable in lighting:

The Outside of moving picture Theatres, Stores, Mills, Factories, Auditoriums, Golf Courses, Tennis Court.

Tokyo Electric Company Show Room China Lamp Company

P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

'Phone: Central 4907.

A-32

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimomoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday



# Business and Official Notices

## The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Require the services of a Smart Young Chinese Salesman must have previous experience of Men's Outfitting and speak good English.

Apply personally to the Manager between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m.

19105

### Notice to Customers

WE hereby notify our customers that three receipt books having numbers 1,152 to 1,200 inclusive, 13,562 to 13,600 inclusive, 65,293 to 65,300 inclusive, have this day been lost in Mohawk Road.

Customers are warned not to accept receipts carrying these numbers.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,  
P. 474, Nanking Road.  
Loh Wen Tsong, Mgr.

19111

### Position Wanted

SOAP Expert. Will erect modern factory and make all soaps, and recovery of glycerine, money making proposition. Apply "Soap," Box 1443 P. Office, Manila.

三政兩附肥營茲  
號局致屬皂造有  
信第小品並時製  
第一呂有能式造  
"Sap"千宋意化肥肥  
可四孟聘錄皂皂  
也百尾諸蜜廠專  
四拉者精製家  
十郵可等造龍

19099

### We Serve the Finest Meals Obtainable in Shanghai

Our kitchen is not farmed out. All food is prepared under the personal supervision of the proprietress.

We use only first quality meats and provisions. Our private dining rooms contain the finest of linens, silver and cut glass.

Our service is unequalled. Give us a trial.

THE NEW POINT HOTEL  
Phone East 301

19088

### MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2538.

DOGS.

DOG owners who have not yet taken out licenses for the current year, are requested to make application at the Tax Office, accompanied by the fee of \$2 for each dog.

Attention is directed to Condition No. 6 imposed in the licence, as follows:—  
"That the dog when in the streets or other place of public resort be 'effectively muzzled, but in such a manner as will admit of its breathing and drinking."

Dogs found without muzzles, whether fed or at large, within the limits of the Settlement or on outlying roads, will be seized by the Police and detained at the Kennels in the Gordon Road for a period of one week or longer as circumstances may direct; their owners when identified, will be prosecuted. Dogs wearing ineffective muzzles will be regarded as unmuzzled.

Enquiries on the subject of lost or strayed dogs should be made at the Gordon Road Police Station (Telephone No. 3248).

By order,

E. S. R. ROWE,  
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, August 27, 1918.

19100

### Dr. James Yukung

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. 283 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

19087

BOSTON "terrier" for sale. Registered in American Kennel Club Stud Book. Two years old, in sound health and perfectly marked. If you want to own a bench winner here is your opportunity. Address Box No. 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

19092

### Shanghai Race Club

#### NOTICE

Subscription Griffin, Autumn 1918.

THE Drawing List for the above is now on view at the Grand Stand. Members wishing to take delivery of their ponies today may do so by sending out to the Horse Bazaar Depot, Gordon Road, for them. Ponies will be delivered to Members in the Club's Enclosure at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 29th instant (tomorrow).

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

### Shanghai Race Club

#### NOTICE

Subscription Griffin, Autumn 1918.

Members are reminded that change of ownership after delivery will disqualify points for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting. As Griffin will be delivered to Members this week, they are asked to notify any change of ownership, in writing, to the undersigned without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
26th August, 1918.

19084

### Shanghai Race Club

Six Percent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th instant to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

### Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING (1918)

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1919, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 31st August, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on 1st September, 1918.

By Order of The Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

19081

### T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2651.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

19081

## BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



ASK BILL!

### Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and  
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

### American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in  
United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters  
of Credit, Money Orders,  
Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-  
fers, on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind  
transacted. Bills of Exchange  
purchased. Commercial Let-  
ters of Credit issued. Interest  
allowed on Current Accounts  
and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping  
and financial business with the  
United States.

Shanghai Office  
10 The Bund

### LOST

Bill of Lading No. 2999, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA  
Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.

19049

### Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE  
Continental Import & Export  
Company  
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

When you think of:—

Beaver Skins  
DOE SKINS  
Rabbit Skins  
Fox Skins  
Otter Skins  
Raccoon Skins  
Squirrel Skins  
Leopard and Tiger Skins  
GOAT SKINS

Think of Szechuen Province and you will also think of

### WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Terms: Cash in advance.

## MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes as follows: 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4", 5" and 6" equal angled. Quantities and prices will be given on application.

### W. Z. ZEE & SONS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY

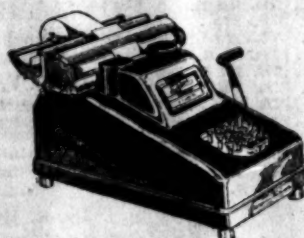
Tel. N. 1468

## YOU CAN GET

# 200%

more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement before you buy.



Phone 4753 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone 4753  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

## Stewart WARNING SIGNAL



(hand-operated) is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar &amp; Motor Co., Ltd.

## MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE-COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3529

## "The New World"

Bubbling Well Road

Dance Hall Open Nightly

from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Chinese Theatre, Cinema Show,  
Circus, Donkey Ring, etc.

Come and See the Subway!

19063

### TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, eczema, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

### Wanted for Hankow

A fully qualified Translator, apply with full particulars of past experience etc., and with a specimen of translations in English and Chinese, to

The Audit Department of Salt  
Revenue, Hankow.

19090

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 13

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 10

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### "WINDSOR HOUSE"

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 483.

#### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Central, overlooking the Bund, a furnished room with balcony, gentlemen only, without board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

19110 A.29.

TO LET: Furnished rooms. Apply to 9 Boundary Lane.

19137 A.30.

BOARD-RESIDENCE: Large double, airy room at \$90.00. Location quiet, select and Central Cuisine, service and appointments all No. 1. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

19075 A.30

FLAT: Of two rooms, bath and kitchen, or two single rooms to let, cool and airy. Apply at 89A Broadway.

19071 S.3

### APARTMENTS WANTED

Рассмотрите квартиру со столовой из хорошей русской семьи, где и можно иметь практику говорить по-русски. Письма с подробностями, ценой и т.д. в редакцию под № 298.

WANTED: A flat or small house in Hongkew Park district. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

19109 A.30.

### EDUCATIONAL

PIANO and MANDOLIN: Lady teacher desires to have a few more pupils. Moderate charges. For particulars apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

19106 S.1.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young man, Portuguese, good stenographer and typist, one who understands shipping and Customs work. Good opportunity for a young man who can make himself generally useful. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

19091 S.1.

### Notice of Removal

On and after August 26th the General offices of this Corporation will be located at No. 21 Foochow Road.

The Klauber Trading Corporation

19073

### AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&amp;

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels  
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,  
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Small unfurnished flat, clean, comfortable and compact—a hundred yards from the Bund near the Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

19104

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Tals 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18876

### SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAINED nurse willing to accompany lady or take charge of children on voyage to America. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

19102 A.30.

RHEUMATISM rapidly cured by a medical student. New method, results guaranteed. Highest testimonials furnished, compensation by agreement. Apply by letter to N. J. Tock, 47 Ward Road.

19101

CHINESE Steno-typist with 9 months' experience, seeks immediate employment, salary no object. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

19094 A.29.

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, excellent in English, typewriting and note-taking from dictation, seeks position as correspondent, secretary or teacher. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

19001

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Flat, composed of three rooms, bathroom and kitchen, furnished preferred. Reply to H. U.B. care of Missionary Home, 38 Quinsan Road.

19086 A.29.

WANTED: A four or five roomed house, must have bath, Hongkew district. Will take over lease. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

19093 S.1.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

### OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19076

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Columbia Gramophone (Mahogany cased) in excellent condition, with 30 practically new records (Red Seal, etc.). Bargain \$95. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

19108 A.28.

FOR SALE: First-class road-house, excellent clientele, terms to purchaser. Present owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

19087 S.1.